
HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF BURT COUNTY

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OF
BURT COUNTY**

Prepared for:



Nebraska State Historical Society

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May 2016

Mead & Hunt prepared this report under contract to the NSHS. Architectural historians from Mead & Hunt who contributed to the survey and report include Emily Pettis, Timothy Smith, Angela Hronek, Sara Gredler, and Dusty Nielsen.

NeHRSI projects are administered by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO) with the cooperation of the NSHS. The NeHRSI is funded in part with the assistance of a federal grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. However, the contents and opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of federal assistance should write to: Director, Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

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Historic photographs within the report are used courtesy of the NeSHPO and Burt County Museum. Images shown in the glossary are adapted from Barbara Wyatt, ed., Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, vol. 2, Architecture (Madison, Wisc.: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986). Other images are 2015 survey photographs taken by Mead & Hunt. The cover photograph is a 1934 view of downtown Tekamah used courtesy of the Burt County Museum.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) contracted with Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt) to conduct a Nebraska Historic Resources Survey & Inventory (NeHRSI) of Burt County. The survey was conducted in the fall of 2015 to document properties that possess historic or architectural significance. Prior to this survey, 336 properties in Burt County were identified and recorded in the NeHRSI. These properties were reevaluated as part of this project. In addition, 500 properties were newly identified and documented. A total of 836 properties were evaluated for the 2015 NeHRSI of Burt County.

Surveyed properties were evaluated for their potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). One hundred and four individual properties and three historic districts in Burt County are recommended as potentially eligible for National Register designation.

Mead & Hunt would like to thank the following state and local organizations and individuals for assisting us with this study: Patrick Haynes, Ruben Acosta, and Bob Puschendorf of the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office; the staff of the Nebraska State Historical Society Archives and Library; Bonnie Newell at the Burt County Museum in Tekamah; Tom Wallerstedt, Debbie Anderson, and Julie Johnson at the Swedish Heritage Center in Oakland; Michael Heavrin at the Lyons Public Library; and staff at the Oakland Public Library and the Tekamah Public Library.

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CHAPTER 1.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

This historic overview provides a context in which to examine the various types of resources researched and documented in this survey. Where possible, the overview presents information about specific buildings in Burt County. When a building included in the survey is referenced in this overview, the Nebraska Historic Resources Survey and Inventory (NeHRSI) site number follows its reference in the text (e.g., BT00-105). These site numbers begin with an abbreviation of the county (BT for Burt) and a two-digit number referring to its location within the county. Each community has been assigned a number in alphabetical order (e.g., 06 indicates Tekamah). Rural properties are numbered 00. The last three digits refer to the specific building or structure (e.g., BT06-001 refers to the first property surveyed in Tekamah).

THE LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENT OF NORTHEAST NEBRASKA

Location and Natural Features

Northeast Nebraska consists primarily of cropland and pasture for raising livestock. The Missouri River is a major landscape feature in this part of the state. Burt County attained its current configuration in 1889; before then its northern, western, and southern borders fluctuated considerably.¹ Today the county is bordered on the north by Thurston County and the Omaha Tribe

of Nebraska Reservation, the east by the Missouri River, the south by Dodge and Washington Counties, and the west by Cuming County (see Figure 1 on page 27 for a map). Tekamah serves as the county seat.



Hills and terracing in northern Burt County



Summit Lake State Recreation Area west of Tekamah

The western half of the county consists of gently rolling hills used for both crop-raising and pasturing livestock. The eastern portion is flat and located in the floodplain of the Missouri River;

this area is used for growing crops. The Missouri River, the region's largest body of water, flows toward the southeast corner of the county. A number of small creeks and irrigation ditches are located throughout the county and have facilitated farming activities. Several creeks flow through the western part of the county and include Logan Creek and Bell Creek. Manmade ditches in the eastern half of the county serve as both irrigation and flood control channels near the Missouri River. The Combination Ditch (BT00-258) extends in a north-south direction through the entire county. Several manmade lakes and recreation areas are located throughout Burt County and include the Summit Lake State Recreation Area west of Tekamah and the Pelican Point State Recreation Area northeast of Tekamah along the banks of the Missouri River.



Maintenance in the Burt-Washington County Drainage District, 1952 (photo courtesy of Burt County Museum)

BURT COUNTY

In the eighteenth century the Omaha Tribe claimed a large swath of land along the west bank of the Missouri River, including modern-day Burt County. They hunted extensively, participated in the European fur trade, and migrated throughout the region, establishing several villages adjacent to the river.²

As part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 the United States obtained the land that became Nebraska. The Lewis and Clark expedition investigated the new territory, traveling up the Missouri River from St. Louis. They stopped along the west bank of the river, exploring the areas that are now Tekamah and Decatur in August 1804.³ Fifty years

later, in 1854, the Omaha Tribe signed a treaty ceding their land along the Missouri River to the U.S. Government. They were removed to a reservation in Thurston County, Nebraska, just north of Burt County.⁴ That same year the Kansas-Nebraska Act opened the region to Euro-American settlement.

Burt County was one of the earliest developed areas in the state. It was established in 1854 and is named after Nebraska's territorial governor, Francis Burt. Small groups of pioneers started communities in Decatur and Tekamah in 1854. One of those settlers, Tekamah founder Benjamin Folsom, described his first impression of the fertile land along the Missouri River in a diary entry: "those bottoms are of the richest soil imaginable."⁵ Accordingly, early communities experienced quick agricultural growth, and by 1860 Burt County was producing almost 14 bushels of corn per farmed acre. Farmers also cultivated wheat, flax, and rye, and raised hogs.⁶



Breaking sod near Lyons, no date (photo courtesy of Burt County Museum)



Farmstead in Burt County, no date (photo courtesy of Burt County Museum)

Settlers flocked to the county following the Homestead Act of 1862, which granted 160 acres to people who would inhabit and farm it for five years. Approximately one-third of early Burt County land sales were Homestead claims.⁷ John Stork, who emigrated from Prussia to the United States in the 1850s, built a farmstead and log cabin in 1865 for which he received a Homestead patent in 1871. The John Henry Stork House (BT00-028, National Register listed) still stands approximately 3 miles east of Tekamah. An 1872 article that ran in the Chicago Tribune promised would-be settlers that, ““The people of [Burt] county have ever been characterized by untiring energy and enterprise, and we want yet more of the same class to help develop this beautiful country...you will bless the day that you emigrated to Burt County, Nebraska.”⁸ Many people heeded this call, and by 1875 the county’s population had reached 4,000.⁹

The arrival of the railroad stimulated Burt County’s agricultural economy. In 1876 the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad (Omaha Road) reached Tekamah. Within the next decade it expanded, turning west and eventually running through the newly developing communities of Craig, Oakland, and Lyons in the central and western portions of the county.¹⁰ The railroad drove agricultural production: a 14,000-bushel grain elevator built along Tekamah’s railway corridor in the late-1870s and a 25,000-bushel grain elevator constructed in Lyons in 1880 demonstrate the growing importance of the train for commerce.¹¹ Corn and wheat remained the region’s primary and



Railroad depot and grain elevators (BT06-062 and BT06-064) in Tekamah, 1912 (photo courtesy of Burt County Museum)

secondary crops, with corn production reaching 90 bushels per acre by 1882.¹² The railroad also supported a newly prominent livestock raising and feeding industry; in addition to hogs and cattle, many farmers raised sheep for wool in open pastures northwest of Oakland.¹³



Unloading corn along the Missouri River in Decatur, c.1910 (photo courtesy of Burt County Museum)

In Burt County’s early years the majority of settlers hailed from either the northern part of the United States (especially Pennsylvania and New York), elsewhere in the Midwest, or abroad. Swedish immigrants were particularly common, as were Danish and German settlers. The influence of these groups on the culture and lifeways of Burt County is illustrated in the buildings they constructed, and particularly in their religious architecture.¹⁴ Swedish heritage is visible in churches with Gothic Revival elements such as the 1892 First Evangelical Swedish Lutheran Church (BT05-022) in Oakland, which features pointed-arch windows and doorways.¹⁵ St. Johannes Danish Lutheran Church, completed in 1881 in the southwest part of Burt County, was clad in unpainted clapboard and displayed traditional Danish benches in its interior; although only the adjacent Argo Cemetery (BT00-078) remains today.¹⁶ St. John’s German Evangelical Lutheran Church (BT00-009, National Register listed) near Lyons was built in 1902 by Joseph P. Guth, a German-American architect, and showcases an adaptation of the Gothic style with its squared buttresses, castellated spire, and German lettering above the entryway. As the rural population increased around the turn of the century, small frame schoolhouses (BT00-075, BT00-243) raised

around the county became centers of education and community.



Farmstead near Lyons, no date (photo courtesy of Burt County Museum)

As settlement and agricultural growth continued, commercial and municipal development began to take hold. By the turn of the twentieth century banks and businesses were thriving in Burt County's communities. Tekamah's Burt County State Bank (BT06-021, National Register listed) was built in 1883 and Oakland's Farmers and Merchants National Bank opened in 1892 (it was later rebuilt c.1915). Local governments began to offer municipal services including paved

roads, sewer systems, electricity, and gas, and Main Street commercial districts cropped up across the county featuring one-and two-story brick storefronts. Brickyards in Oakland, Lyons, and just west of Tekamah supported this building boom while also exporting products, and by the early twentieth century brickmaking was a leading industry in Burt County.¹⁷ Other important businesses at this time included the Lund Bottling Works (BT05-036) and Holmquist Grain and Lumber (BT05-109), both based in Oakland. Oakland and Lyons benefitted from the extension of the Burlington Railroad through their communities in 1906 and 1907, which further drove agriculture and industry.¹⁸ Opportunities for recreation and entertainment materialized around the county, as is evidenced by the Lund's Opera House in Oakland (BT05-052), constructed in 1911, and the Burt County Center Hall (BT00-014), built around 1920 in the former community of Bertha. The Beaux Arts-style Burt County Courthouse (BT06-022, National Register listed) erected in Tekamah in 1916 stands as a symbol of the region's growth and success in this era.

HOLMQUEST GRAIN AND LUMBER COMPANY

Olaf Holmquist and his son, J.W. Holmquist, established the Holmquist Grain and Lumber Company in 1883. After the company was officially incorporated in 1892, it purchased several elevators and lumber yards throughout northeast Nebraska. The company established its headquarters at Oakland and obtained Tekamah's elevator in 1897 and the Lyons elevator in 1899. At one point the company had 12 locations throughout northeast Nebraska. In 1903 J.W. Holmquist relocated to Omaha, where he established a terminal grain company and helped found the Omaha Grain Exchange. Lumber produced by the company was used to construct numerous houses and businesses throughout Burt County. The company continues to operate out of its Oakland headquarters (BT05-109).

[People of Lyons, Nebraska, Lyons Heritage, 1884-1984 (sponsored by Northeastern Nebraska Genealogical Society, Lyons, Neb.), 66; Tekamah Chamber of Commerce, Inc., Tekamah, 1854-1954, (Ord, Neb.: Quiz Industries, 1954), 191; Sandra Johnson, Oakland Centennial: Oakland Swedish Capitol of Ne-braska 1863-1963 (Oakland, Neb.: Oakland Independent, 1976) 126]



Holmquist Grain and Lumber Company Headquarters in Oakland, BT05-109



Commercial development along N. Oakland Avenue in 1918 with Farmers and Merchants National Bank in Oakland (BT05-032) on the far left (photo courtesy of Burt County Museum)

The value of Nebraska farmland quadrupled between 1890 and 1910, a rapid rate of growth that is reflected in approximately 50 extant Burt County farms that were established around 1900. By 1910 between 90 and 95 percent of land in the county was devoted to farming.¹⁹ Burt County remained a nexus of livestock processing and shipping, with a countywide yield of more than \$1.5 million in receipts from animal sales in 1910.²⁰ By the 1920s Oakland became a top feeding center nationwide, shipping nearly 850 carloads of cattle and hogs one year.²¹ Farming technology markedly improved during this era; one sign of this advancement was the construction of a large ditch system, the Burt-Washington Drainage District, between 1915 and 1918 to reduce flooding on farms in the eastern part of the county. The new drainage district incorporated the existing Combination Ditch (BT00-258) and Cameron Ditch (BT00-259) and added new outlets including the Ruwe Ditch (BT00-261) and Greenleaf Ditch (BT00-260).²²

When the Great Depression hit the United States in 1929, farms and businesses nationwide struggled to stay afloat. Burt County was no exception as crop and livestock prices plummeted, agricultural yields diminished, and banks closed throughout the county, including the National Bank in Decatur and the First National Bank in Craig (BT02-013).²³ Federal-relief projects spearheaded by President Franklin D. Roosevelt improved conditions; the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Works Progress Administration (WPA), and Public Works Administration (PWA) employed local residents and



Pump irrigation system on a Burt County farm, c.1940 (photo courtesy of Burt County Museum)

enhanced municipal services and farmland throughout the county. WPA workers paved Decatur's main road, extended the village's sewer service, and completed its spring water supply. The CCC, which had a camp between Decatur and Tekamah, cleared land and built small dams and farm terraces to improve soil conditions.²⁴ Some of the terracing visible today throughout the county may have originated as a CCC project. Federal relief helped the county's economy to recover and rebuild, a process that continued through World War II.

By the post-World War II (postwar) years Burt County's economy had stabilized. New residential development consisting of mid-century Ranch, Minimal Traditional, and Contemporary houses filled empty and outlying lots in communities. Two Quonset houses, one in Decatur (BT03-038) and one in Craig (BT02-044), are unique examples of the prefabricated residences popular nationwide during the postwar era. With the rise of automobile culture, service garages and gas stations appeared throughout the county. The Phillips 66 Station and Cafe (BT04-127) in Lyons along Highway 77, which consists of a roadside restaurant and attached service garage, represents this trend.



Hiway Cafe and Service Station (BT04-127)

During the mid-twentieth century, while the number of farms and agricultural land area in Nebraska had dropped from pre-Depression highs, the value of farmland continued to rise.²⁵ By the 1960s corn production and livestock sales were down in Burt County and across the state.²⁶ Meanwhile, soybeans and alfalfa had reached new popularity, and the increasing availability of farm equipment and fertilizers improved crop yields. Farms grew larger toward the middle of the century, often reaching hundreds of acres.²⁷ The Morrison and Quirk Alfalfa Mill (BT00-149) north of Lyons, where alfalfa is processed and made into pellets for feed and fertilizer, represents the shifting agriculture of the mid-twentieth century. As of 2007 there were 549 farms in Burt County encompassing a total of 275,041 acres, and today most arable land in the county is still devoted to agricultural production.²⁸

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Craig

The area that would become Craig, located directly between Tekamah and Oakland, was originally settled by homesteaders in the 1860s. In the late 1870s early settler William Stewart Craig donated land to build a railroad and depot through the village, which was subsequently named after



Hay bales in southwestern Burt County

DEPRESSION-ERA RELIEF IN BURT COUNTY

New Deal policies of the mid-1930s were implemented through a series of programs that sought to put people back to work and rebuild the nation's infrastructure. Under the PWA approximately 11,000 public buildings were constructed across the country, including courthouses, firehouses, hospitals, auditoriums, and schools. The lasting impact of New Deal programs in Burt County is seen in several buildings and projects from the period. PWA projects included the 1936 Decatur Public School (BT03-031), the 1939 Lyons Water Treating Plant (BT04-022), and a rural sanitation project that consisted of building privies for farms homes to improve facilities. The 1938 City Auditorium in Tekamah (BT06-046) was built as a WPA project. In 1937 representatives of the Burt County Rural Public Power Company and other officials met at the Burt County Courthouse (BT06-022, National Register listed) to discuss a loan from the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) to install 263 miles of transmission lines. The transmission lines were completed by April 1938 and a celebration was held in Bertha to mark the occasion. The event included exhibits in the basement of the Bertha Hall (BT00-014) that displayed the latest in modern electric appliances such as washing machines, stoves, fans, radios, and lamps. The 1934 Tekamah City Bridge (BT06-049, National Register listed) is also believed to have been constructed using federal relief funding.



The Lyons Water Treating Plant is an example of a Depression-era federal relief project under the Public Works Administration, BT04-022

[National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, New Deal Work Relief Projects in Nebraska, 1933-1942, National Register #64501098; Department of Geography, University of California (Berkeley), "The Living New Deal: Still Working for America," 2012, <https://livingnewdeal.org/us/ne/>.]

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

In the 1960s one of the major switch centers for a transcontinental communications network cable stretching from Boston, Massachusetts, to Oakland, California, was built along Highway 51 in the northern part of Burt County. American Telephone & Telegraph (AT&T) constructed the multi-level, 66,000 square-foot communications center (BT00-257) between 1966 and 1968. It was located four stories below ground and built to withstand any catastrophe short of a direct nuclear blast. Features of the building included 2-foot-thick, reinforced-concrete walls; a decontamination shower; an emergency power generator; and a ventilation system for maintaining filtered air inside the building.



American Telephone & Telegraph
Communications Center, BT00-257

The building was constructed in anticipation of a possible Soviet attack during the Cold War. Its location approximately 90 miles north of the headquarters of the Strategic Air Command at Offutt Air Force Base near Omaha made it especially important to national security at the time. Staff at the building would have been responsible for maintenance, testing, and recovery responsibilities on a portion of the trans-continental cable route after an attack. The complex includes a self-supporting steel tower that houses microwave and ultra-high frequency (UHF) antennas. The antennas served an air-ground radio system that provided communications to Post-Attack Command and Control System aircraft, which flew continuous surveillance routes and were capable of delivering orders to launch nuclear intercontinental missiles. Air Force One also used the UHF network when within range.

[People of Lyons, Nebraska, Lyons Heritage, 1884-1984 (sponsored by Northeastern Nebraska Genealogical Society, Lyons, Neb.), 62; Albert LaFrance, "Lyons, NE," The Microwave Radio and Coaxial Cable Networks of the Bell System, http://www.long-lines.net/places-routes/Lyons_NE/index.html.]

him.²⁹ By 1880 the Omaha Road ran through the budding community. Craig was platted in 1882, and by 1885 it had 25 blocks extending east of the railroad tracks and offered services to settlers in the center of the county.³⁰ The total population in 1885 was 267.³¹

Around the turn of the century Craig was developing quickly, with its population rising to 457 by 1900.³² Main Street, which ran north-south parallel to the train tracks, became a commercial hub, and the town boasted two grocery stores and a hotel. Local businesses advertising in the 1880s and 1890s reflected Craig's increasing development and included G. A. Crinklaw, architect and builder;

W. A. Stewart, contractor and builder; and the Craig Grain, Lumber, and Implement Company.³³ The railroad was a center of industry, and by 1909 three grain elevators, a lumber yard, stock pens, and the Ideal Roller Mills were located along the corridor.³⁴ In the meantime educational and religious facilities, such as the 1915 Neoclassical-style Craig High School (BT02-004) and Methodist Episcopal (BT02-002) and Presbyterian (BT02-001) churches developed along Burt Street just east of the main commercial and industrial center.

Craig's growth and prosperity of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries came to a halt in the mid-1920s. Just before and dur-

ing the Depression land values and agricultural prices fell, the Farmers' State Bank and the First National Bank (BT02-013) closed, and area farmers struggled to make ends meet. Even after the local economy regained strength following the Depression and World War II, Craig's residents continued to travel to Oakland, Tekamah, and Omaha for their commercial needs. The village's school system was combined with Oakland's in 1969.³⁵ Today Craig is a quiet community along Highway 32 with a population of approximately 200.³⁶



Downtown Craig, 1909 (photo courtesy of Burt County Museum)

Decatur

Located in the northeast corner of Burt County at the base of a high bluff along the Missouri River, Decatur is the second oldest settlement in Nebraska. It was named after Stephen Decatur, who lived with the native Omaha Tribe in the 1840s. Decatur's first inhabitants arrived in 1854 and chartered the village as the Decatur Town and Ferry Company in 1856.³⁷ Though the railroad never reached Decatur, the village has always been a hub for river traffic. Many early settlers to Burt County crossed the Missouri River via ferry between Onawa, Iowa, and Decatur; later, both passenger and freight boats docked at the town landing.³⁸

Signs of development in the late nineteenth century included the A.B. Fuller Home (BT03-004), a brick Italianate residence built in 1875, which is one of the oldest extant buildings in the county and stands at the corner of 8th Street and Broadway. By 1885 Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Catholic churches were constructed nearby between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, approximately five blocks west

of the river.³⁹ A fire in 1890 largely destroyed a budding business district, but residents were able to rebuild.⁴⁰ Extant commercial and community buildings along Broadway, such as the American Legion Hall (BT03-015) and WPA-built, Art Deco-style Decatur Public School (BT03-031), date to the early twentieth century.



Main Street in Decatur, 1912 (photo courtesy of Burt County Museum)

Community growth slowed after World War II; however, several extant automobile service garages (BT03-028 and BT03-030) suggest the ongoing transportation importance of Decatur at the intersection of present-day Highways 75 and 51. In 1955 the Decatur Bridge (BT03-014), which carries Highway 51 over the Missouri River into Iowa, opened to traffic.

Decatur is a quiet village with a population of 481 as of 2010.⁴¹ The school system is combined with Lyons' and students attend classes there. Modern



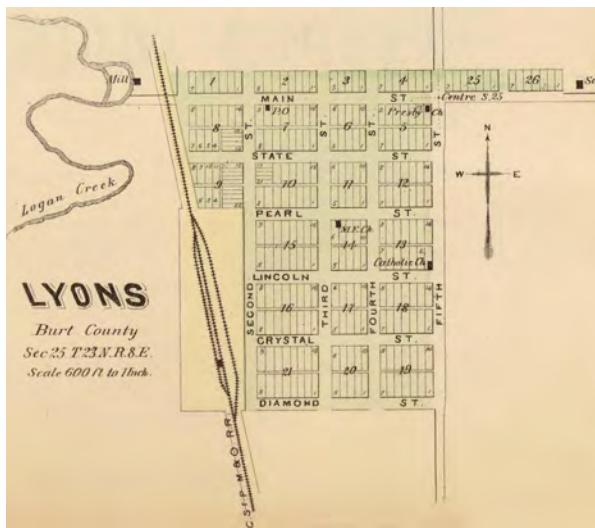
Crossing the Decatur Bridge (BT03-014), 1955 (photo courtesy of Burt County Museum)

residential development is concentrated on the eastern section of the community, with some mid-century infill in neighborhoods west of 4th Avenue. A riverside campground is located along with a marina at the northeast corner of the village.

Lyons

Lyons is situated in the northwest portion of Burt County, approximately 7 miles north of Oakland. Its founder was Waldo Lyon, a businessman who owned mills in Wisconsin and nearby Tekamah in the 1860s and purchased the present town site in 1868. In 1869-1870 Lyon and his sons constructed a grist mill powered by Logan Creek on the west side of town. The area's first homesteader was Josiah Everett, whose descendants eventually opened the town's earliest bank and brick hotel; they also financed the construction of the City Hall (BT04-025).⁴² Lyons was platted in 1878 and incorporated in 1884, around which time a school, store, and Presbyterian and Methodist churches were also established.⁴³ The Omaha Road ran through the city beginning in 1878, with the city developing to its east.⁴⁴

Residential and municipal growth accelerated in the late nineteenth century. A brickyard, completed in 1878 in what is now the City Park (BT04-128), provided materials for early buildings and houses.⁴⁵ Early residential development occurred south of Main Street and included several



Lyons in 1885 (Lyons Plat Map, "Nebraska State Atlas by Kirks and Everts")

large Victorian houses (BT04-037, BT04-038, and BT04-091), a handful of which were built just west of the railroad tracks. The city also gained significant infrastructure in the early-to-mid-twentieth century, including a power plant, sewer system, and the Lyons Water Treating Plant (BT04-022).⁴⁶

Beginning in 1907 a second rail line, the Burlington Railroad, ran through the city on its east side.⁴⁷ Because of its location along two railroads Lyons was a hub of agriculture and industry in Burt County; in the early twentieth century five grain elevators stood along the city's rail corridors. The bustling downtown featured multiple general and drug stores, two banks, and livery and feed lots.⁴⁸ Other prominent local businesses included a creamery (BT04-083), lumber company, and a thriving sod industry.⁴⁹ Residential development continued through the mid-twentieth century, with postwar neighborhoods expanding north of Main Street. The city experienced a building boom between 1960 and 1970, when new First Presbyterian (BT04-063) and St. Joseph's Catholic (BT04-103) churches, a Phillips 66 Station and Cafe (BT04-127), and a post office (BT04-118) were constructed.⁵⁰ As of 2010 the city's population was 851, and today Lyons retains an active downtown business district.⁵¹



Downtown Lyons

Oakland

Oakland is located on the western side of Burt County, south of Lyons, and is the second largest city within the county. Known as "the Swedish Capital of Nebraska," the city was settled by

Scandinavian and German immigrants. It is named for John Oak, an early resident of nearby Tekamah who purchased land in the Logan Valley and became postmaster of the newly established settlement in 1868. The Omaha Road arrived through town in 1880, and Oakland was incorporated in 1881. By this time the community had a bank, general store, and a mill and dam, as well as Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and Lutheran churches. By 1885 Oakland was platted four blocks east and west of the railroad tracks.⁵² Residences, which are generally more elaborate east of Oakland Avenue with a grouping of large high-style homes along Thomas and Davis Avenues, featured a mix of frame, brick, and concrete block materials.



Downtown Oakland, 1916 (photo courtesy of Burt County Museum)

At the turn of the twentieth century Oakland developed into a commercial and industrial center of Burt County. In 1907 a second railway, the Burlington Railroad, was built through Oakland on its way to Sioux City, Iowa.⁵³ In part due to its centrality on the railway, Oakland became a regional center of livestock raising and shipping during the 1920s.⁵⁴ One of Burt County's most significant industries, the Holmquist Grain and Lumber Company (BT05-109), was headquartered just west of the railroad tracks.⁵⁵ Other important businesses were the Lund Bottling Works (BT05-036), a brickyard, auto showrooms (such as BT05-148), and many additional storefronts along the commercial hub of North Oakland Avenue, which runs north-south just east of the railroad tracks. The downtown consists of one- to two-story frame commercial buildings with brick veneers that reflect a variety of different architectural styles from

the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including commercial vernacular, Period Revival, and Richardsonian Romanesque. Municipal water and phone service, and later gas and electric plants, came to the city in the same era.⁵⁶ When a federal PWA grant fell through in 1938, Oakland residents voted to divert city funds for a new Art Deco-style City Hall and Auditorium (BT05-029), completed in 1941.

In the postwar era Oakland continued to expand, with residential growth focused east of Charde Avenue. The Oakland School (BT05-001), which had been built in 1916, received a large addition in 1948 and 1949. Oakland Mercy Hospital (BT05-187) was completed on the east side of town in 1950, and a new post office (BT05-149) opened in 1959.⁵⁷ Today Oakland serves as a cultural center of the county, drawing visitors for the Burt County Fair, held annually on the Burt County Fairgrounds (BT05-199) on the southwest side of town, as well as a biannual Swedish Festival that celebrates regional heritage.

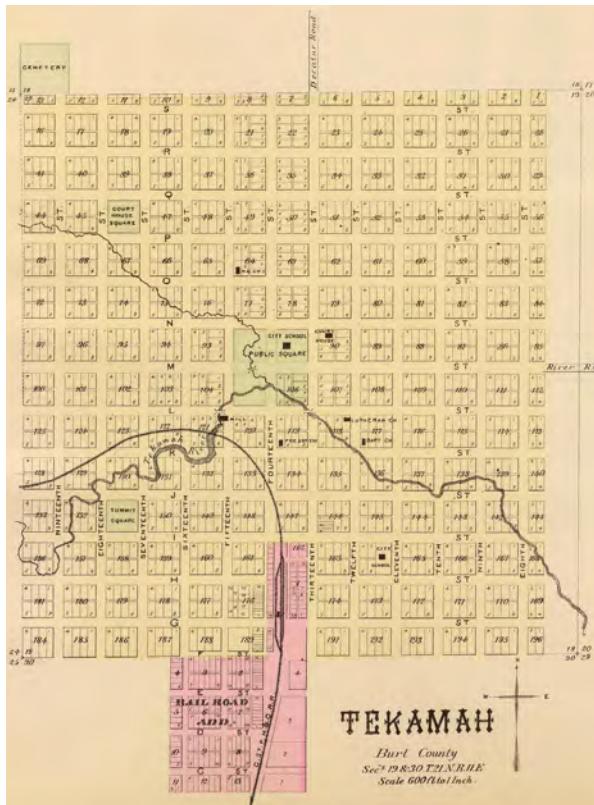


Birdseye view of Oakland, no date (photo courtesy of Burt County Museum)

Tekamah

Located approximately 40 miles north of the city of Omaha in the southeastern corner of Burt County, Tekamah is the largest city and county seat. It was founded in 1854, when nine settlers from Omaha claimed the land under the Nebraska Stock Company. Tekamah incorporated as a city the following year, and soon after settlers established a sandstone quarry and sawmill to supply building materials for the growing community.⁵⁸

The year 1873 was known as a boom year because of the large number of structures built, including 35 residences, several frame and brick commercial buildings, multiple churches, and a high school. The Burt County State Bank (rebuilt in 1883, BT06-021) also organized that year.⁵⁹



Tekamah in 1885 (Tekamah Plat Map, "Nebraska State Atlas by Kirks and Everts")

Growth continued as the Omaha Road extended to Tekamah from Omaha in 1876, further driving development and industry. In the following years Tekamah became a shipping center between the major cities of Omaha and Sioux City.⁶⁰ The Prinz Grain Elevator (BT06-062), Farmer's Co-op Grain Elevator (BT06-064), E.W. Bryant Lumber and Coal Yard (BT06-063), and Chicago Northwestern Depot (BT06-047), which stand just west of the railroad tracks, reflect the enterprise of this era. By 1886 the retail center of 13th Street, which stretched north from the railroad corridor, boasted six developed commercial blocks that featured a print shop, grocer, general store, and Merchant's Hotel.⁶¹



Commercial Block in downtown Tekamah (BT06-057), 1913 (photo courtesy of Burt County Museum)

The turn of the century in Tekamah was marked by increasing infrastructure and residential development. The city installed municipal water, telephone, electricity, gas, and sewer systems between 1890 and 1930.⁶² In the meantime the Carnegie-built Tekamah Public Library (BT06-043, National Register listed) was built in 1914, city parks began to develop, and the WPA constructed a City Auditorium in 1938 (BT06-046). Tekamah features numerous high-style homes from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including the Neoclassical E.C. Houston House (BT06-026, National Register listed) and the Queen Anne-style E.W. Bryant House (BT06-036, National Register listed), which are now owned by the Burt County Museum. The E.W. Bryant House accommodated descendants of Tekamah founder Benjamin Folsom for 120 years.⁶³ Residential development radiated out from the commercial center of 13th Street, and mid-century Ranch houses are visible as infill throughout town.

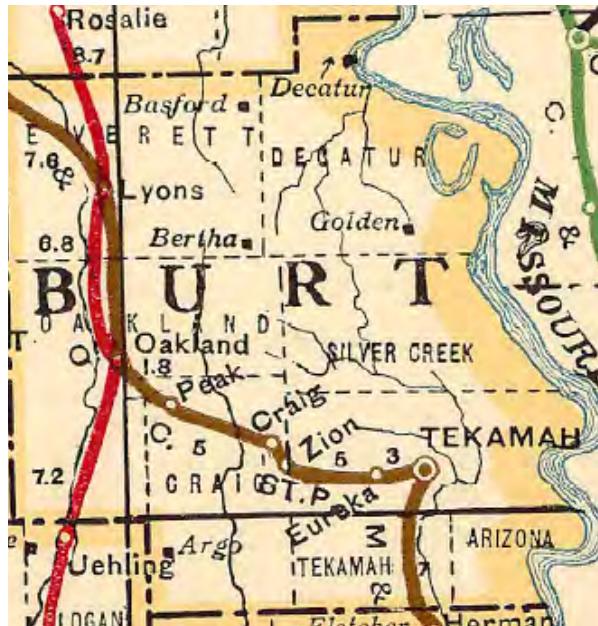
Mid-to-late-twentieth-century structures in Tekamah include auto showrooms (BT06-165) and service garages (BT06-108) along Highway 75. The Emmanuel Lutheran Church (BT06-123) and First National Bank Northeast (BT06-160) display unique contemporary designs, and a modern residential neighborhood in the northwest portion of the city indicates ongoing development. Tekamah's population was 1,736 as of 2010, and the city remains at the center of public life in Burt County.⁶⁴

Former Communities

Burt County also features several former town sites that no longer support populations. Arizona, along the Missouri River east of Tekamah, was a significant community of early settlers from the 1850s through the early twentieth century. Infrastructure included two schools, a store, post office, church, blacksmith, lumber mill, and brick yard; only the Arizona Cemetery (BT00-087) remains today.⁶⁵

Bertha, located east of Lyons, established a post office in 1879 and housed the Burt County Center Hall (BT00-014), a twentieth-century dance hall that is now abandoned.⁶⁶ Alder Grove, south of Craig along the southern county line, was founded around 1870 and sustained a post office and store, in addition to the Alder Grove School District #21 (BT00-075) and a United Methodist Church (BT00-246). The school and church were active into the late twentieth century; however, Alder Grove never took off.⁶⁷

A number of other places supported a post office, school, business, or a few homes for several years without expanding beyond that. These included Argo, Basford, Central City (a Missouri River port, later called Riverside), Clark, Golden Spring (later called Golden), Silver Creek, and Woodsville City (where a sawmill and boat landing were located). These communities did not experience the growth that the railroad brought to Tekamah, Craig, Oakland, and Lyons, or that the river commerce provided to Decatur. Therefore, they did not evolve into economic or cultural centers in the county. Throughout the county several railroad stations, including Eureka, Peak, and Zion, developed adjacent to the rail corridors, though nothing remains of those localities today.⁶⁸



Railroad Map of Burt County, 1915 (Nebraska State Railway Commission, "Map of Nebraska")

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CHAPTER 2.

SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the methods used to conduct the survey and the results of the survey. The Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) retained Mead & Hunt to identify and document significant historic and architectural properties within Burt County. Architectural historians from Mead & Hunt conducted a NeHRSI field survey in October 2015. The survey builds upon previous survey efforts undertaken by the NSHS. For more information on the NeHRSI refer to Chapter 4.

SURVEY METHODS

Objectives

The purpose of the survey was to identify and document significant properties that appear to retain sufficient historic integrity to meet NeHRSI survey criteria within Burt County. Properties meeting survey criteria were evaluated to determine if they qualified as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register both individually and collectively as contributing properties within a potential historic district. This chapter highlights the results of the survey effort with a description of the types of historic properties within the survey area.

Chapter 3 – Recommendations provides a discussion of properties that may qualify for National Register designation and other recommendations.

Survey Methodology

The purpose of a reconnaissance-level NeHRSI is to collect and provide data on properties of architectural and historical importance through research, evaluation, and documentation. Research is limited to a general review of the history of the development of the survey area. Properties that met NeHRSI survey criteria were identified and documented as outlined in the Nebraska Historic Resources Survey & Inventory Manual (2010 edition).

Survey Area and Research

The survey area included buildings, structures, sites, and objects within Burt County that are visible from the public right-of-way.

Architectural historians investigated published information about the history, culture, and settlement of Burt County and its communities at the following repositories: NSHS Archives and Library, Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO), Wisconsin Historical Society, Love Library at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Tekamah Public Library, Lyons Public Library, Oakland Public Library, Swedish Heritage Center in Oakland, and Burt County Museum.

Identification and Evaluation

The survey verified the location and evaluated the status of previously surveyed properties, and

identified additional properties that qualify for inclusion in the NeHRSI. Properties that met NeHRSI survey criteria were documented with photographs, a basic physical description, and geographic location that is plotted on a survey map and in a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) database. The Mead & Hunt survey team examined the integrity and significance of each previously surveyed and newly identified property and its potential to qualify for listing in the National Register.

During the field survey, architectural historians from Mead & Hunt drove known public roads and streets in the county and identified properties that appeared to possess historic and architectural significance and retained historic integrity as outlined in the NeHRSI Manual. Generally, the NeHRSI Manual follows National Park Service (NPS) guidelines, which state that a property must:

- Be at least 50 years old, or less than 50 years in age but possess exceptional significance — following NeHRSI guidelines, properties that fell a few years outside the 50-year mark were included in the survey if they were significant or unusual property types, even though they did not possess exceptional significance.
- Be in its original location — generally, historical associations are absent when a property is moved from its original location.
- Retain its physical integrity — for a property to retain physical integrity, its present appearance must closely resemble its original appearance. Common alterations to buildings include the replacement of original features with modern ones (such as new windows or porches), the construction of additions, and the installation of modern siding materials. Historic siding materials include asphalt shingles and sheet rolls and asbestos shingles that have been applied during the historic period of the property or more than 50 years ago. Generally, asphalt siding was used prior to World War II and asbestos siding was popularized after World War II. For further discussion of historic siding materials, see the Glossary of Architectural Styles and Survey

Terms. Properties that displayed many physical changes were excluded from the survey. Because urban residences are the most common property type within countywide building surveys, evaluation of houses followed a strict integrity standard. Due to the large number of these properties in the survey area, only properties that displayed architectural interest and retained a high degree of physical integrity were documented.

Generally, the survey team evaluated farmsteads and complexes of agricultural buildings and structures as a whole. If the primary building(s) of the farmstead did not retain integrity or was of modern construction, but the associated buildings retained integrity as a farmstead, then the complex was included in the survey. If the primary building(s) of the farmstead and the associated buildings did not retain integrity as a farmstead, then the complex was not included in the survey. Farmhouses, primary barns, or other large out-buildings that retained integrity and held potential individual significance were surveyed. The survey included abandoned properties that pre-date 1900, represent a rare or unusual property type, or exhibit regional construction methods or use of materials such log.

Mead & Hunt evaluated commercial buildings individually and as potential contributing components of a commercial historic district. In accordance with NeHRSI guidelines, an altered first-floor storefront alone did not eliminate a building from the survey. NeHRSI guidelines acknowledge that the first-floor storefronts of commercial buildings are often modernized. If a commercial building retained historic wall surfaces, cornices, and second-level window openings, it was generally included in the survey.

Documentation

Architectural historians documented properties that met the survey criteria as outlined in the NeHRSI Manual and recorded information gathered in the field into the NeHRSI database. Property locations were recorded on a U.S.

Geological Survey (USGS) county road and/or city map and in the database. Photographic documentation included a minimum of two digital images for each surveyed property, with representative streetscape and landscape views to demonstrate notable features within the survey area. During the evaluation, the survey team related properties to historic contexts and property types developed by the NeSHPO and outlined in the NeHRSI Manual.

Property locations were digitized on-screen using an aerial image of the county and linked to attribute data. The image and data will be available to the NeSHPO. Individual properties such as bridges and residences were plotted as a point feature, while complexes of buildings and structures such as farmsteads and cemeteries were delineated with a polygon and linear properties, including highway segments and ditches and shelter belts delineated with lines. Surveyed resources within communities were delineated as polygons based on parcel boundaries.

Documentation products submitted to the NSHS included a survey report, digital survey images, digital GIS data layers, maps, a database, and research files.

Survey Limitations and Biases

Some properties in Burt County were not visible from the public right-of-way due to dense shelterbelts or deep setbacks. The survey team attempted to view these properties; however, only those properties visible from the public right-of-way and not obscured by other buildings, foliage, or other obstructions were documented during field survey. Obscured properties were identified on survey maps. Properties were evaluated largely on design and architectural features.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register is the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A property

can be significant at the local, state, or national level. To qualify for listing in the National Register, properties generally must be at least 50 years old and possess historic significance and physical integrity.

To qualify for listing in the National Register, a property's significance must be demonstrated by one or more of the following criteria established by the NPS:

- *Criterion A* – Association with events or activities that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- *Criterion B* – Association with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- *Criterion C* – Association with the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- *Criterion D* – Holds the potential to provide important information about prehistory or history.

Cemeteries, birthplaces, grave sites, religious properties, moved buildings, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years are considered ineligible for listing in the National Register. However, these properties may qualify if they fall into one of the following categories:

- Religious properties deriving significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- Moved properties that are significant for architectural value.
- Birthplaces or gravesites if there is no other appropriate site directly associated with a significant person's public life.
- Cemeteries that derive primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
- Reconstructed buildings when built in a suitable environment.

- Commemorative properties with significant design, age, tradition, or symbolic value.
- Properties less than 50 years old that are of exceptional importance.

Integrity, meaning the ability of a property to convey its significance, is important in determining the eligibility of a property. A property's integrity must be evident through physical qualities, including:

- Location
- Design
- Setting
- Materials
- Workmanship
- Feeling
- Association

The Glossary of Architectural Styles and Survey Terms defines the seven elements of integrity. For more information on the National Register refer to Chapter 4.

SURVEY RESULTS

The survey of Burt County evaluated 836 properties. The survey team evaluated 334 previously surveyed properties, including 10 buildings listed in the National Register. Mead & Hunt did not resurvey 155 previously surveyed properties that exhibited poor integrity or were nonextant. In total, the survey team identified and documented 681 properties, including 502 newly surveyed properties and 179 properties that were resurveyed and met NeHRSI survey criteria. See Table 1 and Table 2 below for a summary of surveyed properties by each community and in rural areas.

Illustrated Discussion of Significant Historic Contexts

Identified properties are related to 12 historic contexts developed by the NeSHPO and listed in the NeHRSI Manual. Each historic context outlines a particular theme in Nebraska history and includes a list of associated property types found in Nebraska related to each theme. Historic contexts, including examples of properties documented under the main historic contexts in the

survey, are presented below. Properties recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register are discussed in Chapter 3.

Agriculture

The agriculture context addresses property types related to food production, including crops and livestock. Within Burt County the survey results primarily identified farmsteads associated with this context. Farmsteads typically consisted of a farmhouse flanked by barns, garages, machine sheds, and other outbuildings. With the introduction of modern farming practices during the second half of the twentieth century, modern outbuildings and utility buildings, often constructed of metal, were commonly added to agricultural complexes. In some cases, farmsteads were located a distance from the public right-of-way or surrounded by dense shelterbelts, which may have precluded their evaluation and inclusion in the survey. Examples of agricultural properties include the Combination Ditch (BT00-258) located along the eastern side of Burt County, a front gable barn (BT00-113) near Tekamah, and a farmstead (BT00-189) near Tekamah.



Combination Ditch located along the eastern edge of Burt County, BT00-258



Front gable barn near Tekamah, BT00-113



Farmstead near Tekamah, BT00-189

Association

Association relates to those social organizations that develop out of a mutual interest in science, trade, professions, sports, politics, and humanitarian efforts. Associations include fraternal and benevolent associations such as the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, or Rotary; trade organizations; special interest organizations; educational organizations, such as the 4-H, YMCA, or Boy and Girl Scouts; political organizations; professional organizations; business organizations; or even collegiate fraternities and sororities. One example of the property type includes the Tekamah Lodge #31 (BT06-147).



Tekamah Lodge #31, BT06-147

Commerce

The historic context of commerce is concerned with the buying and selling of commodities that are transported from one place to another. Associated property types include stores that provide a variety of products or services and grain elevators. Commercial buildings are often one or two stories, and consist of brick or false-front frame structures. Commercial Vernacular was the

dominant architectural style reflected in commercial buildings, although Burt County also has some Period Revival examples. Numerous commercial properties were documented, such as the commercial building (BT05-075) in Oakland and the Farmer's Co-op Grain Elevator (BT06-064) in Tekamah.



Commercial Building in Oakland, BT05-075



Commercial Building in Tekamah, BT06-054

Communication

The context for communication relates to the transfer of information from person to person or point to point. The American Telephone & Telegraph Communications Center (BT00-257) was the only communications-related property identified in the survey.



American Telephone & Telegraph Communications Center near Lyons, which includes a four-story underground facility (BT00-257)

Diversion

The diversion context relates to those activities designed for relaxation and amusement. Examples include the City Auditorium (BT06-046) in Tekamah and the Burt County Fairgrounds (BT05-199) in Oakland.



City Auditorium in Tekamah, BT06-046



Burt County Fairgrounds in Oakland, BT05-199

Education

The education context relates to the processes of teaching and learning. The survey identified public schools as related property types. Urban schools are typically one or two stories in height and of brick or frame construction. Rural schools are usually simple frame buildings with gable roofs and few architectural details or mid-century buildings with Modern influences. Examples of educational buildings documented during the survey include a rural schoolhouse (BT00-243) near Craig and modern-style rural school (BT00-190) near Tekamah.



Rural schoolhouse near Craig, BT00-243



Modern-style rural school near Tekamah, BT00-190

Government

The context of government includes public buildings used for governmental functions and services, such as administrative offices, courthouses, police and fire stations, and post offices. Modern forms are most commonly used for government-related properties in Burt County. The Decatur Post Office (BT03-029) and the National Register-listed Burt County Courthouse (BT06-022) in Tekamah are examples of government-related properties.



Decatur Post Office, BT03-029



Holmquist Grain Elevator in Lyons, BT04-096



Burt County Courthouse in Tekamah, BT06-022, listed in the National Register

Processing Industry

Processing Industry relates to the processing of extracted industrial products. Examples of associated property types include mills, canneries, stockyards, bakeries, breweries, lumber yards, and concrete plants. Related properties include an alfalfa mill (BT00-149) near Lyons and the Holmquist Grain Elevator (BT04-096) in Lyons.



Alfalfa processing mill near Lyons, BT00-149

Religion

The context of religion relates to the institution-alized belief in, and practice of, faith. Related property types identified during the survey include churches, cemeteries, and clergy residences. The churches identified in the survey were typically of frame or brick construction; some were modest vernacular buildings and others were large-scale examples with Gothic-inspired stylistic details.

Religious properties are not usually eligible for inclusion in the National Register unless the property derives its primary significance from architectural distinction or historical importance. Examples of religious properties recorded in the survey are a rural church near Lyons (BT00-155) and the First Evangelical Swedish Lutheran Church (BT05-022) in Oakland.



Rural church near Lyons, BT00-155



First Evangelical Swedish Lutheran Church in Oakland, BT05-022



Front gable house near Decatur, BT00-186

Settlement/Architecture

The historic context of settlement pertains to the division, acquisition, and ownership of land. Residential properties are the primary property type associated with settlement in the survey area, and represent the largest pool of buildings surveyed. Vernacular forms with stylized architectural details generally characterize the residential properties within the survey area and were documented if they retained a high degree of integrity. Vernacular forms consist of functional, often simplistic, buildings and structures. Vernacular buildings do not exhibit high-style architecture in their design and are generally designed and constructed by local builders and not by trained architects. For definitions of architectural styles and terms, refer to the Glossary of Architectural Styles and Survey Terms. A description of the residential architectural styles found within the survey area is presented below.

Front gable vernacular

Front gable houses are among the most common house type in the survey area, and generally are one-and-one-half stories, rectangular square in plan, with a prominent front gable.



Front gable house in Oakland, BT05-161

Side gable vernacular

Side gable houses are relatively common in the survey area, and generally are one-and-one-half stories in height.



Side gable house in Oakland, BT05-122



Side gable house in Craig, BT02-025

Gable ell

Gable ell style houses are also found in the survey area. They are generally one-and-one-half stories and consist of two gabled wings that are perpendicular to each other in an "L" or "T" plan. The roof ridge of the front gable portion is typically higher than the adjacent wing.



Gable ell in Tekamah, BT06-008



Gable ell in Lyons, BT04-071

Prairie cube

A number of prairie cube houses were identified in the survey. Prairie cubes are typically a one-story, square house with a hip roof.



Prairie Cube in Decatur, BT03-027



Prairie Cube in Craig, BT02-022

Examples of front gable, side gable, gable ell, and prairie cube houses were found throughout the survey area functioning as farmhouses and residences in communities. These houses commonly have a symmetrical fenestration pattern and modest architectural details. The most commonly displayed details include front porches with turned spindle or square columns and interior brick chimneys.

Houses frequently exhibit a vernacular form with a mixture of elements borrowed from high-style architecture. The most common architectural styles featured in Burt County include Queen Anne, American Foursquare, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch.

Queen Anne

These houses date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and display frame construction with an irregular form. Details include decorative shingle work, porches with scroll-work and spindles, turrets, and a variety of wall materials.



Queen Anne-style house in Tekamah, BT06-018



House in Lyons with Queen Anne stylistic influences, BT04-089

American Foursquare

American Foursquare houses are generally two stories with boxy massing and a square plan. Architectural features typically include a hipped roof, often with a hipped dormer on one or more elevations, and a porch across the front facade.



American Foursquare in Tekamah, BT06-145

Craftsman-style bungalows

Houses constructed in this manner commonly exhibit low pitched or sweeping gable roofs with exposed rafters, one-and-one-half stories, and wood, brick, or stucco exteriors. This building style was common during the 1920s and 1930s for both rural and urban residences.



Craftsman-style bungalow in Decatur, BT03-033



Craftsman-style bungalow in Oakland, BT05-165

Period Revival

The most common Period Revival styles include Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival. These styles were popular during the early decades of the twentieth century and reflect a variety of characteristics associated with the period revival movement.



Colonial Revival house in Tekamah, BT06-070



Dutch Colonial Revival house in Lyons, BT04-110



Tudor Revival house in Oakland, BT05-160

Minimal Traditional

The Minimal Traditional form was one of the earliest of the modern styles to develop in the postwar period. Loosely based on the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival style, Minimal Traditional homes typically have a side gable form with shallow eaves and a front-gable entry vestibule. Minimal Traditional houses are typically small, unadorned cottage-sized structures with either brick or wood exterior cladding.



Minimal Traditional-style house in Decatur, BT03-024



Minimal Traditional-style house in Oakland, BT05-091

Ranch

The Ranch form is typically asymmetrical and consists of one story with a low pitch roof and wide eaves. Exterior walls are typically wood or brick, sometimes in combination. A garage is nearly always incorporated into the main mass of the house. The Ranch-style became the dominant house type from 1950 to 1970.



Ranch-style house in Tekamah, BT06-068



Ranch-style house in Lyons, BT04-069



Oakland Mercy Hospital, BT05-187



Piper Funeral Home, BT04-026



Hi-Way Café and Service Station, BT04-127



National Register-listed Burt County State Bank in Tekamah, BT06-021

Transportation

Transportation relates to the carrying, moving, or conveying of materials and people from one place to another. Examples of associated property types include roads, gas stations, bridges, railroad stations and depots. Related properties include the Broadway Bridge (BT03-013), a steel pony truss bridge in Decatur, and the former Chicago Northwestern Railroad Depot (BT06-047) in Tekamah.



Steel pony truss bridge known as the Broadway Bridge in Decatur, BT03-013



Former Chicago Northwestern Railroad Depot in Tekamah, BT06-047

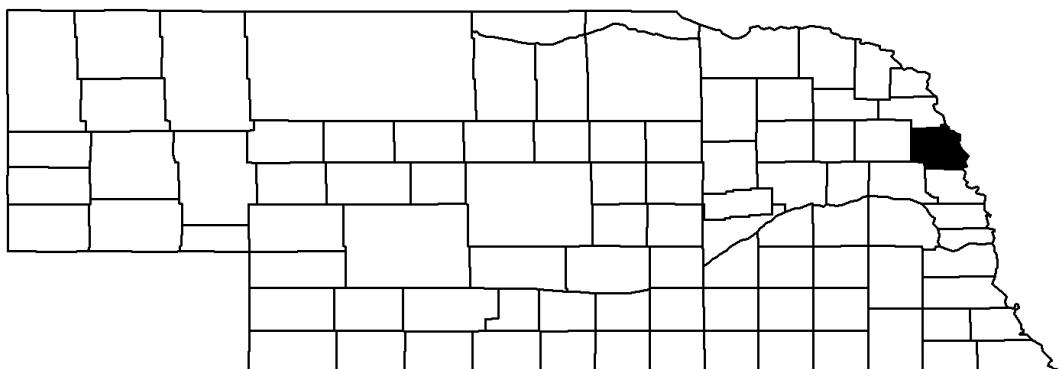


Figure 1. Map of Survey Area, Burt County, Nebraska.

Table 1. Numerical Summary of Survey Results

Total number of historic properties evaluated	836
Previously identified historic properties	336
Previously identified historic properties that have lost historic integrity or are nonextant	155
Previously identified historic properties with historic integrity	181
Newly identified properties with historic integrity	500
Total number of properties identified and documented	681

Table 2. Numerical Summary of Survey by Location

Location	Properties Surveyed
BT00 - Rural	206
BT01 - Arizona	0
BT02 - Craig	36
BT03 - Decatur	30
BT04 - Lyons	100
BT05 - Oakland	170
BT06 - Tekamah	139
Total	681

CHAPTER 3.

RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

One purpose of the survey of Burt County was to identify properties that may qualify for listing in the National Register. National Register listing is an honorific status given to properties that possess historic or architectural significance at the local, state, or national level.

Eleven properties in Burt County are currently listed in the National Register.

- Deutsche Evangelische Lutherische St. Johannes Kirche (St. John's Lutheran Church), BT00-009, listed in 1982
- John Henry Stork Log House, BT00-028, listed in 1980
- William and Emma Guhl Farmhouse, BT00-094, listed in 2008
- H.S.M. Spielman House, BT06-002, listed in 1986
- Burt County State Bank, BT06-021, listed in 2009
- Burt County Courthouse, BT06-022, listed in 1990
- E.C. Houston House, BT06-026, listed in 1986
- Edward W. and Rose Folsom Bryant House, BT06-036, listed in 2004
- Tekamah Carnegie Library, BT06-043, listed in 2005

- Tekamah City Bridge, BT06-049, listed in 1992
- Logan Creek Site (archaeological site), 25BT-03, listed in 1970

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of this survey, Mead & Hunt recommends 101 individual properties and three historic districts as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register (see Appendix B). These properties retain good integrity and possess the characteristics and significance that may allow them to be listed in the National Register. During a reconnaissance-level survey, research efforts are limited and most properties are identified based solely on their architectural style and historic integrity. As a result, most properties are recommended for listing under *Criterion C: Architecture* and demonstrate a significant architectural style, property type, or method of construction. Some properties, such as religious or relocated properties, may also need to meet National Register Criteria Considerations to be eligible for listing. Additional intensive-level research on potentially eligible properties and review by the NeSHPO is necessary before a final decision is made on eligibility or in order to pursue National Register listing.

These recommendations are based on the condition of the properties during fieldwork activities, completed in the fall of 2015. Future demolition or exterior alterations, including revealing previously obscured storefronts, may impact future eligibility decisions.

Properties recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register are identified and illustrated below under their primary NeHRSI historic context. For a discussion of historic contexts, see Chapter 2 – Survey Methods and Results.

Agriculture



Farmstead near Oakland, BT00-005



Midwest Prairie Barn near Craig, BT00-020



Farmstead near Oakland, BT00-036



Farmstead near Oakland, BT00-038



Barns near Tekamah, BT00-090



Tom Tobin Barn near Tekamah, BT00-103



Farmstead near Tekamah, BT00-106



Barn near Craig, BT00-108



Farmstead near Oakland, BT00-131



Farmstead near Craig, BT00-110



Farmstead near Oakland, BT00-134



Farmstead near Tekamah, BT00-112



Farmstead near Oakland, BT00-139



Farmstead near Oakland, BT00-130



Farmstead near Oakland, BT00-141



Farmstead near Craig, BT00-143



Farmstead near Lyons, BT00-173



House near Lyons, BT00-151



Barn near Decatur, BT00-188



Farmstead near Oakland, BT00-158



Farmstead near Tekamah, BT00-203



Farmstead near Lyons, BT00-172



Corn Crib near Tekamah, BT00-208



Farmstead near Oakland, BT00-215



Barn near Oakland, BT00-216



Farmstead near Oakland, BT00-220



Farmstead near Tekamah, BT00-255

Association



Burt County Center Hall, near Lyons and at former town site of Bertha, BT00-014



Tekamah Lodge No. 31 in Tekamah, BT06-147

Commerce



Benson Building in Oakland, BT05-030



Jacobs Building in Oakland, BT05-034

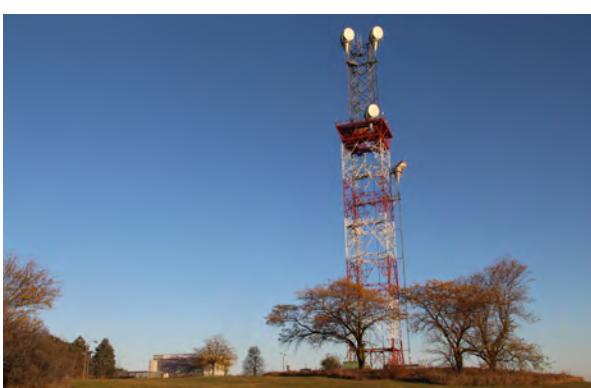


Ranerva Building in Oakland, BT05-077



Commercial Building in Lyons, BT04-035

Communications



American Telephone & Telegraph Communications Center near Lyons, BT00-257

Diversion



City Auditorium in Oakland, BT05-029



Tekamah Auditorium in Tekamah, BT06-046

Education



Alder Grove School near Craig, BT00-075



Oakland School, BT05-001



Tekamah High School, BT06-023



Decatur Public School, BT03-031

Processing Industry



Oakland Bottling Works, BT05-036



Holmquist Lumber Company in Oakland, BT05-109



Lyons Water Treating Plant, BT04-022



Former Creamery and Storage Building in Lyons, BT04-083

Extractive Industry



Village Hall (American Legion Hall) in Decatur, BT03-015

Government



Village Hall (American Legion Hall) in Decatur, BT03-015

Religion



Church near Lyons, BT00-155



First Evangelical Swedish Lutheran Church in Oakland, BT05-022



First Baptist Church in Oakland, BT05-042



First Methodist Church in Tekamah, BT06-040



First Presbyterian Church in Lyons, BT04-063



St. Joseph's Church in Lyons, BT04-103

Services



First National Bank in Oakland, BT05-031



Farmer's & Merchant's National Bank in Oakland, BT05-032



Water tower in Oakland, BT05-134



House near Tekamah, BT00-195



Farmhouse near Craig, BT00-237



House near Oakland, BT00-128



House in Craig, BT02-017



House near Oakland, BT00-142



House in Craig, BT02-018



House in Craig, BT02-020



Neumann House in Oakland, BT05-008



House in Craig, BT02-023



House in Oakland, BT05-009



House in Craig, BT02-026



House in Oakland, BT05-011



House in Craig, BT02-029



House in Oakland, BT05-015



Marcus Kerl House in Oakland, BT05-024



House in Oakland, BT05-055



House in Oakland, BT05-026



House in Oakland, BT05-094



Landholm-Renard House in Oakland, BT05-043



House in Oakland, BT05-098



House in Oakland, BT05-051



House in Oakland, BT05-123



House in Oakland, BT05-125



House in Oakland, BT05-145



House in Oakland, BT05-126



House in Oakland, BT05-166



House in Oakland, BT05-127



House in Oakland, BT05-168



House in Oakland, BT05-137



House in Oakland, BT05-172



House in Tekamah, BT06-005



House in Tekamah, BT06-072



House in Tekamah, BT06-009



House in Tekamah, BT06-082



House in Tekamah, BT06-011



House in Tekamah, BT06-116



House in Tekamah, BT06-035



House in Tekamah, BT06-137



A.B. Fuller House in Decatur, BT03-004



House in Lyons, BT04-058



House in Decatur, BT03-007



House in Lyons, BT04-085



House in Lyons, BT04-038



Bridge near Craig, BT00-099



House in Lyons, BT04-039



Auto showroom in Oakland, BT05-058



Ford Building in Oakland, BT05-059



Bridge in Decatur, BT03-014



Auto Garage in Lyons, BT04-053

Proposed Historic Districts

Summary of the Proposed Lyons Downtown Commercial Historic District

The proposed Lyons Downtown Commercial Historic District is generally situated along Main Street between 1st Street and 3rd Street. The district features brick streets and consists primarily of one- and two-story brick commercial buildings that represent commercial vernacular, Neoclassical Revival, and Italianate styles. Dates of construction for buildings within the district range from approximately 1900 to 1940. The proposed district is potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture as a collection of buildings that represent commercial development in Lyons throughout the early twentieth century.



Proposed Lyons Downtown Commercial Historic District



Proposed Lyons Downtown Commercial Historic District

Summary of Proposed Oakland Downtown Commercial Historic District

The proposed Oakland Downtown Commercial Historic District is generally situated along North Oakland Avenue between 2nd Street and 4th Street. The district has brick streets and consists of brick and frame commercial buildings, two banks, and a post office that range in date from 1886 to 1959. Architectural styles represented in the district include commercial vernacular, Richardsonian Romanesque, Neoclassical Revival, and Tudor Revival. The proposed district is potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture as a collection of buildings that represent commercial development in Oakland throughout the early twentieth century.



Proposed Oakland Downtown Commercial Historic District



Proposed Oakland Downtown Commercial Historic District

Summary of Proposed Oakland Residential Historic District

The proposed Oakland Residential Historic District is located east of the downtown area and west of Highway 77. Buildings within the proposed historic district are oriented toward either Thomas Avenue or Davis Avenue, both of which have a north-south orientation. The district is roughly bound by 8th Street to the north, Highway 77 to the east, Fulton Street to the south, and the back lot lines of buildings along the west side of Thomas Avenue to the west. Homes in the proposed district are of varying architectural styles that date to the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth century, including Second Empire, Queen Anne, American Foursquare, Craftsman, Colonial, and Tudor Revivals, as well as more eclectic examples such as Swiss Chalet style, and mid-century styles. The district also contains other contributing resources, including a church and school, which were historically used by residents of the district. The proposed district is potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture as a collection of residences that represent patterns of residential development and popular architectural styles that date to between the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth century in Oakland. Intensive research is recommended to identify development patterns and determine if the proposed boundary should be refined.



Proposed Oakland Residential Historic District



Proposed Oakland Residential Historic District



Proposed Oakland Residential Historic District

Reevaluate When They Reach 50 Years of Age

One property included in the survey possesses a distinctive architectural style and retains a high degree of integrity, but was not old enough at the time of the survey to be considered eligible for the National Register. The following property should be reevaluated for eligibility under *Criterion C: Architecture* when it reaches 50 years of age.



First National Bank Northeast in Tekamah, BT06-160

FUTURE STUDY

The 2015 NeHRSI of Burt County identified historic topics and resource types that would benefit from further study. The following research and survey activities would help to interpret Burt County's unique history for local residents, the NSHS, and interested historians.

Intensive Survey of Canals, Ditches, and Irrigation Structures

The eastern portion of Burt County has a number of ditches and irrigation structures that were constructed to improve agricultural practices. The survey identified the Cameron Ditch (BT00-259), Combination Ditch (BT00-258), Greenleaf Ditch (BT00-260), and Ruwe Ditch (BT00-261). An intensive-level survey and evaluation of these and other related ditches, canals, and structures in Burt County and northeastern is recommended to determine their significance in agricultural practices in the county and region.

Intensive Research and Survey of Ethnic Architecture

The history of Burt County is closely tied to the immigrant groups, including the Swedish, German, and Danish, who settled here and established churches, farmsteads, and built private homes. The architectural legacy of these ethnic groups is most evident in the ecclesiastical architecture found throughout the county, many examples of which feature Gothic-arched windows and doorways, lettering in native languages, and adapted features such as castellated spires reminiscent of their European roots. A series of upright and wing farmhouses with front gable wall dormers are found throughout the county, especially in rural areas, and may have some ethnic association. Intensive research into how these immigrant groups adapted their European architectural heritage to their homes and churches in Burt County is recommended to assist in identifying the extent of these resources and developing a historic context.

Intensive Survey of Federal Work Relief-Related Resources

The reconnaissance survey identified many public buildings that were constructed under New Deal Programs. During the Great Depression, federal work relief programs, including the Works Progress Administration (WPA), Project Works Administration (PWA), and Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC), were responsible for the construction of a variety of resource types in Burt County, including schools, meeting halls, a bridge, and auditorium. Research also indicated that transmission lines and terraced agricultural land found throughout the county may be associated with one of these federal relief programs. An intensive survey of WPA, PWA, and CCC-related resources would assist in assessing the extent of work-relief efforts in Burt County and developing a historic context.

Agricultural Context

Burt County contains an extensive number of intact farmsteads and agricultural property types that collectively tell the story of the types of agricultural activities undertaken by Burt County residents over the past century and a half. The development of a historic context for agriculture would assist in identifying the important agricultural practices in the county and related extant property types.

Further study and Multiple Property Documentation Form for Prefabricated Fiberglass Homes in Nebraska

A residence (BT00-187) included in the survey and located near Decatur is one of approximately 20 similar prefabricated fiberglass homes known to exist throughout Nebraska. Concept Fiberglass began designing and manufacturing these homes c.1970 and remains in business today. Outside of Nebraska, examples are known to exist as far east as Ohio and as far west as Wyoming. Further study of these homes and the company would place them in historic context and preparation of a Multiple Property Documentation Form would assist in assessing significance, integrity, and ultimately National Register eligibility through development of registration requirements for this unique post-World War II housing type.



House near Decatur, BT00-187

Local Preservation Activities

Burt County has a significant amount of historic preservation potential. The continuing goal of historic preservation is to instill preservation as a community value and to consider the county's historic resources in future planning activities. The NSHS, together with the Burt County Museum and other local preservation advocates, can increase public education of the county and state's historic resources and preservation issues and initiate local preservation activities. Examples of activities include:

- Listing properties in the National Register
- Establishing locally designated landmarks and design guidelines
- Promoting Heritage Tourism
- Strengthening county and regional preservation by partnering with neighboring counties and communities on projects such as interpretive driving tours, oral histories, and other projects to heighten public awareness. For more information about the National Register and local preservation activities, see Chapter 4 – Preservation in Nebraska.

CHAPTER 4.

PRESERVATION IN NEBRASKA

INTRODUCTION

Throughout much of Nebraska's history, preservation was the province of dedicated individuals and organizations working alone in local communities. However, since the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the governor of each state has been required to appoint a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to oversee preservation efforts. In Nebraska, the Director of the NSHS serves as SHPO. Staff of the NSHS Historic Preservation Division forms the NeSHPO.

The NeSHPO administers a wide range of preservation programs. The duties of the NeSHPO relating to programs called for by the National Historic Preservation Act include the following:

- Conducting and maintaining a statewide historic resources survey.
- Administering the National Register of Historic Places program.
- Assisting local governments in the development of historic preservation programs and certification of qualifying governments.
- Administering a federal tax incentives program for the preservation of historic buildings.
- Assisting federal agencies in their responsibility to identify and protect historic properties that may be affected by their projects.
- Providing preservation education, training, and technical assistance to individuals and groups and local, state, and federal agencies.

What follows is a brief discussion of NeSHPO programs, followed by staff contact information. Though described individually, it is important to note that NeSHPO programs often act in concert with other programs and should be considered elements of the NeSHPO mission and a part of the overall mission of the NSHS.

NEBRASKA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY AND INVENTORY (NEHRSI)

Originally called the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NeHBS), its survey activity has been a part of the Nebraska State Historical Society since 1961. Surveys are typically conducted on a county-by-county basis or by individual cities. Information from these surveys and survey conducted by other government agencies and the public contribute to the statewide inventory of historic resources which currently stands at 73,000 documented sites, reflecting Nebraska's rich architectural and historic heritage. Surveys funded by the NeSHPO are conducted by researchers who drive every rural and urban public road in a county/city and record each property that meets certain historic requirements. Surveyors do not enter private property without permission. In addition to this fieldwork, surveyors research the area's history to better understand the region. Survey projects often include thematic or statewide subjects that may be unique to a certain location, such as a specific structure or type of industry.

The purpose of NeHRSI is to help local preservation advocates, elected officials, land-use planners, economic development coordinators, and tourism promoters understand the value of historic properties in their communities. Properties included in the survey have no use restrictions placed on them and survey inclusion does not require any type of special maintenance. Rather, the survey provides a foundation for identifying properties that may be worthy of preservation, promotion, and recognition within a community.

The NeHRSI provides a basis for preservation and planning at all levels of government and for individual groups or citizens. The survey normally includes properties that convey a sense of architectural significance. When possible and known, NeHRSI also documents properties that have historical significance. The survey is not intended to be a comprehensive history of a county, but a detailed examination of historic properties. Additionally, as NeHRSI is in part federally funded, the NeSHPO must use federal guidelines when evaluating and identifying historic properties. The survey is not the end result, but a starting point for public planners and individuals who value their community's history.

The NeHRSI is funded in part with the assistance of a federal grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. For more information, please contact the NeSHPO.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
One of the goals of NeHRSI is to help identify properties that may be eligible for listing in the National Register. The National Register is our nation's official list of significant historic properties. Created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register includes buildings, structures, districts, objects, and sites that are significant in our history or prehistory. These properties and objects may reflect a historically significant pattern, event, person, architectural style, or archaeological site. National Register properties may be significant at the local, state, or national levels.

Properties need not be as historic as Fort Robinson or architecturally spectacular as the Nebraska State Capitol to be listed in the National Register. Local properties that retain their physical integrity and convey local historic significance may also be listed. It is important to note what listing a property in the National Register means, or perhaps more importantly, does not mean.

The National Register does not:

- Restrict, in any way, a private property owner's ability to alter, manage or dispose of a property.
- Require that properties be maintained, repaired, or restored.
- Invoke special zoning or local landmark designation.
- Allow the listing of an individual private property over an owner's objection.
- Allow the listing of a historic district over a majority of property owners' objections.

Listing a property on the National Register does:

- Provide prestigious recognition to significant properties.
- Encourage the preservation of historic properties.
- Provide information about historic properties for local and statewide planning purposes.
- Promote community development, tourism, and economic development.
- Provide basic eligibility for financial incentives, when available.

For more information, please contact the National Register Coordinator at the NeSHPO.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

An important objective of the NeSHPO is to translate the federal preservation program, as embodied by the National Historic Preservation Act, to the local level. One element of this goal is to link local governments with a nationwide network of federal, state, and local organizations. One of the most effective tools for this purpose is the Certified Local Government (CLG) program. A CLG is a local government, either a county or municipal-

ity that has adopted preservation as a priority. To become a CLG a local government must:

- Establish a preservation ordinance that includes protection for historic properties at a level the community decides is appropriate.
- Promote preservation education and outreach.
- Conduct and maintain some level of a historic building survey.
- Establish a mechanism to designate local landmarks.
- Create a preservation commission to oversee the preservation ordinance and the CLG program.

The advantages of achieving CLG status include:

- A CLG is eligible to receive matching funds from the NeSHPO that are unavailable to non-CLGs.
- Contributing buildings within local landmark districts may be eligible for preservation tax incentives without being listed in the National Register.
- Through the use of their landmark and survey programs, CLGs have an additional tool when considering planning, zoning, and land-use regulations relating to historic properties.
- CLGs have the ability to monitor and preserve structures that reflect the community's heritage.
- CLGs have access to a nationwide information network of local, state, federal, and private preservation institutions.
- Finally, a CLG through its ordinance and commission has a built-in mechanism to promote pride in, and understanding of, a community's history.

Certification of a local government for CLG status comes from the NeSHPO and the NPS, and there are general rules to follow. A community considering CLG status is given broad flexibility with those guidelines when structuring its CLG program. The emphasis of the CLG program is local management of historic properties with technical and grants assistance from the NeSHPO.

FEDERAL PROJECT REVIEW

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires that federal agencies take into account the effect of their undertakings on historic properties; develop and evaluate alternatives that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects their projects may have on historic properties; and afford the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the project and its effects on historic properties. The regulations that govern the Section 106 process, as it is known, also require that the federal agency consult with the NeSHPO when conducting these activities.

For example, if the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), via the Nebraska Department of Roads, contemplates construction of a new highway, the FHWA must contact the NeSHPO for assistance in determining whether any sites or structures located in the project area are listed, or eligible for inclusion, in the National Register. If properties that meet this criteria are found, the FHWA must consult with the NeSHPO to avoid or reduce any harm the highway might cause the property. Note that a property need not actually be listed in the National Register to be considered for protection, only to have been determined eligible for listing. This process is to take place early enough in the planning effort to allow for alternatives that would avoid adverse effects to historic properties.

It is important to note that public participation in this process is critical. The Section 106 process requires the federal agency to seek public input if adverse effects to historic properties are discovered through consultation with the NeSHPO. The NeSHPO examines information provided by the federal agency, the NeHRSI, and the National Register; although, often the most useful information comes from public comments. Section 106 was included in the National Historic Preservation Act to protect locally significant historic properties from unwitting federal action. It is truly a law that gives the public a voice in an unwieldy bureaucratic system.

For more information about Section 106 review, please contact the Review and Compliance Coordinator at the NeSHPO.

PRESERVATION TAX INCENTIVES

Since 1976 the Internal Revenue Code has contained provisions offering tax credits for the certified rehabilitation of income-producing historic properties. Historic properties are defined as those listed in the National Register, or as buildings that contribute to the significance of a National Register or Local Landmark historic district. An income-producing property may be a rental residential, office, commercial, or industrial property. Historic working barns or other agricultural outbuildings may also qualify.

A certified rehabilitation is one that conforms to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The standards are a common sense approach to the adaptive reuse of historic buildings. It is important to remember that this program promotes the rehabilitation of historic properties so that they may be used to the benefit and enjoyment of the property owner and the community. The program is not necessarily intended to reconstruct or restore historic buildings to exact/original specifications.

The tax incentive program in Nebraska has been responsible for:

- Reinvesting millions of dollars for the preservation of historic buildings.
- Establishing thousands of low- and moderate-income housing units and upper-income units.
- Encouraging the adaptive reuse of previously under or unutilized historic properties in older downtown commercial areas.
- Helping to broaden the tax base.
- Giving real estate developers and city planners the incentive to consider projects in older, historic neighborhoods.
- Helping stabilize older, historic neighborhoods.

Certification of the historic character of the income-producing property—usually by listing the property in the National Register—and certification of the historic rehabilitation is made by both

the NeSHPO and the NPS. Before initiating any activity for a project that anticipates the use of preservation tax credits, owners should contact the NeSHPO and a professional tax advisor, legal counsel, or appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office. For more information, please contact the Project Coordinator at the NeSHPO.

NEBRASKA HISTORIC TAX CREDIT (NHTC)

In 2014, the Nebraska State Legislature passed the Nebraska Job Creation and Mainstreet Redevelopment Act. This program offers a total of \$15 million in state historic preservation tax credits for each calendar year from 2015 to 2018. It is administered jointly by the Nebraska State Historical Society and the Nebraska Department of Revenue. This program provides a twenty percent (20%) Nebraska tax credit for eligible expenditures made to rehabilitate, restore or preserve historic buildings. This is a dollar-for-dollar reduction in state tax liability, which can be transferred with limitations. The minimum project investment must equal or exceed \$25,000; with a maximum of \$1 million in credits allowed per project.

To qualify, rehabilitation work must meet generally accepted preservation standards, and the historic property must be:

- Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or is in the process of nomination/listing
- Located within a district listed in the National Register of Historic Places or part of a pending district nomination/listing
- Listed individually under a certified local preservation ordinance or is pending designation or
- Located within a historic district designated under a certified local preservation ordinance or located within a district that is pending designation.

A historic property must NOT be:

- A detached, single-family residences.

For more information about NHTC, please contact the Tax Incentive Coordinator at the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office.

VALUATION INCENTIVE PROGRAM

The Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) is a property tax incentive that assists in the preservation of Nebraska's historic buildings. Through the valuation preference, the assessed valuation of a historic property is frozen for eight years at the year rehabilitation started. The valuation then rises to its market level over a four-year period. To be eligible for this state tax incentive, a building must:

- Be a qualified historic structure, either by listing in the National Register or by local landmark designation through an approved local government ordinance.
- Be substantially rehabilitated, which means the project must be worth at least 25 percent of the property's base-year assessed value.
- Be rehabilitated in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*.

Buildings must be a qualified historic structure and the NeSHPO must approve the rehabilitation before construction work starts in order to qualify for the tax freeze benefits. The tax freeze benefits the owners of the historic properties and the community by:

- Providing a real economic incentive to rehabilitate historic buildings.
- Increasing the long-term tax base of a community.
- Helping stabilize older, historic neighborhoods and commercial areas.
- Encouraging the promotion, recognition, and designation of historic buildings.
- Allowing participation by local governments that enact approved historic preservation ordinances.

For more information about VIP, please contact the Project Coordinator at the NeSHPO.

PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

The primary function of the NeSHPO is to assist communities in preserving significant buildings, sites, and structures that convey a sense of community history. The most powerful tool available to the NeSHPO in this regard is public education. For this reason, NeSHPO staff spends considerable time conducting public meetings and workshops and disseminating information to the public. Additionally, NeSHPO staff is frequently looking for ways to assist teachers as they incorporate Nebraska's heritage into classroom lessons. Please visit our website at www.nebraskahistory.org for more information on NeSHPO public outreach and education.

The NeSHPO's goal is to assist local individuals, groups, and governments understand, promote, and preserve historic properties. The NeSHPO advocates not only the self-evident aesthetic advantages of historic preservation, but also the potential for preservation to help promote economic development, community planning, tourism, environmental sensitivity, and land-use planning.

The aforementioned descriptions are meant to orient the reader to the NeSHPO programs within the larger mission of the NSHS. As all NeSHPO programs originate from a common source—the National Historic Preservation Act—they work best when they work together, either in whole or in part. For the programs to function at all, they require the interest and participation of the people they are meant to serve the public.

For more information about the NeSHPO or the programs discussed, call (402) 471-4787 or (800) 833-6747. Additional information is available at the NSHS web page at www.nebraskahistory.org.

ORGANIZATIONAL CONTACTS

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Trustees
Mark Hertig – Scottsbluff
Barry Jurgensen – Omaha
John Kay – Lincoln, Chair of Historic Preservation
Board
Chris Lemke – Lincoln
Nicole Malone – Omaha
Betty Mapes – Merriman
Mike Smith – Lincoln, Secretary
Tom Theissen – Pleasant Dale
Jinny Turman – Kearney

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES

NeHRSI #	Name	Address	City
BT00-003	Salem Evangelical Covenant Church	Rural	Oakland
BT00-005	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-007	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-009	Deutsche Evangelical Lutheran St. Johannes Kirche	Rural	Lyons
BT00-010	Farmstead	Rural	Lyons
BT00-014	Burt County Center Hall	Rural	Lyons
BT00-015	Windbreak	Rural	Lyons
BT00-018	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-020	Barn	Rural	Craig
BT00-022	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-026	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-028	Stork, John Henry, House	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-032	Farmstead	Rural	Lyons
BT00-033	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-036	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-038	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-040	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-041	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-042	House	Rural	Lyons
BT00-045	Divide Center School	Rural	Lyons
BT00-050	House	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-052	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-060	Seventh Day Adventist Church	Rural	Lyons
BT00-063	Elm Creek School	Rural	Decatur
BT00-064	Farmstead	Rural	Lyons
BT00-069	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-072	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-073	Farmstead	Rural	Decatur
BT00-075	Alder Grove School Dist #21	Rural	Craig
BT00-076	School District #68	Rural	Craig
BT00-078	Argo Cemetery & Site of St. Johannes Lutheran Church	Rural	Craig
BT00-079	Argo Cemetery & Site of Swedish Covenant Church	Rural	Craig
BT00-085	Andersen Cemetery	Rural	Decatur

BT00-086	Craig Cemetery	Rural	Craig
BT00-087	Arizona Cemetery	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-088	Grace Lutheran Church Cemetery	Rural	Oakland
BT00-089	Holy Family Country Cemetery	Rural	Decatur
BT00-090	Barns	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-091	St. Joseph's Cemetery	Rural	Lyons
BT00-092	Salem Cemetery	Rural	Oakland
BT00-093	Silver Creek Cemetery	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-094	William H. and Emma Guhl House	1560 Highway 77	Oakland
BT00-096	Bridge	1.5W Tekamah	Tekamah
BT00-097	Bridge	3S 2.8W Oakland	Oakland
BT00-099	Bridge	.8W, 1.5N of Craig	Craig
BT00-101	House	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-102	Corn Crib	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-103	Tom Tobin Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-104	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-105	Barns	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-106	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-107	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-108	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-109	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-110	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-111	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-112	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-113	Barn	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-114	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-115	Barn and Silos	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-116	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-117	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-118	House	Rural	Lyons
BT00-119	House	Rural	Lyons
BT00-120	House	Rural	Lyons
BT00-121	Farmstead	Rural	Lyons
BT00-122	Farmstead	Rural	Lyons
BT00-123	House	Rural	Lyons
BT00-124	House	Rural	Oakland
BT00-125	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-126	Schoolhouse	Rural	Oakland
BT00-127	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-128	House	Rural	Oakland
BT00-129	Westside Cemetery	Rural	Oakland
BT00-130	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-131	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-132	Farmstead	Rural	Lyons
BT00-133	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland

BT00-134	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-135	House	Rural	Lyons
BT00-136	Schoolhouse	Rural	Lyons
BT00-137	House	Rural	Lyons
BT00-138	Farmstead	Rural	Lyons
BT00-139	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-140	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-141	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-142	House	Rural	Oakland
BT00-143	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-144	House	Rural	Oakland
BT00-145	House	Rural	Oakland
BT00-146	House	Rural	Oakland
BT00-147	Farmstead	Rural	Lyons
BT00-148	Farmstead	Rural	Lyons
BT00-149	Alfalfa Mill	Rural	Lyons
BT00-150	House	Rural	Oakland
BT00-151	House	Rural	Lyons
BT00-152	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-153	Farmstead	Rural	Lyons
BT00-154	House	Rural	Lyons
BT00-155	Church	Rural	Lyons
BT00-156	House	Rural	Lyons
BT00-157	House	Rural	Oakland
BT00-158	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-159	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-160	Corn Crib	Rural	Decatur
BT00-161	House	Rural	Decatur
BT00-162	House	Rural	Decatur
BT00-163	Farmstead	Rural	Decatur
BT00-164	Farmstead	Rural	Decatur
BT00-165	House	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-166	House	Rural	Lyons
BT00-167	House	Rural	Lyons
BT00-168	Farmstead	Rural	Lyons
BT00-169	Farmstead	Rural	Lyons
BT00-170	Farmstead	Rural	Lyons
BT00-171	Farmstead	Rural	Lyons
BT00-172	Farmstead	Rural	Lyons
BT00-173	Farmstead	Rural	Lyons
BT00-174	Barn	Rural	Lyons
BT00-175	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-176	House	Rural	Oakland
BT00-177	Farmstead	Rural	Decatur

BT00-178	Farmstead	Rural	Decatur
BT00-179	House	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-180	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-181	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-182	House	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-183	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-184	House	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-185	House	Rural	Decatur
BT00-186	House	Rural	Decatur
BT00-187	Farmstead	Rural	Decatur
BT00-188	Farmstead	Rural	Decatur
BT00-189	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-190	School	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-191	House	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-192	House	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-193	House	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-194	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-195	House	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-196	Service Garage	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-197	House	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-198	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-199	Schoolhouse	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-200	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-201	Tekamah Rural Seventh Day Adventist Cemetery	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-202	House	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-203	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-204	House	Rural	Decatur
BT00-205	Farmstead	Rural	Decatur
BT00-206	House	Rural	Decatur
BT00-207	Farmstead	Rural	Decatur
BT00-208	Corn Crib	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-209	House	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-210	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-211	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-212	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-213	Industrial Complex	Rural	Oakland
BT00-214	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-215	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-216	Barn	Rural	Oakland
BT00-217	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-218	Cemetery	Rural	Oakland
BT00-219	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-220	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-221	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland

BT00-222	House	Rural	Oakland
BT00-223	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-224	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-225	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-226	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-227	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-228	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-229	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-230	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-231	Farmstead	Rural	Oakland
BT00-232	House	Rural	Craig
BT00-233	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-234	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-235	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-236	House	Rural	Craig
BT00-237	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-238	House	Rural	Craig
BT00-239	Barn	Rural	Craig
BT00-240	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-241	House	Rural	Craig
BT00-242	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-243	Schoolhouse	Rural	Craig
BT00-244	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-245	House	Rural	Craig
BT00-246	Alder Grove United Methodist Church	Rural	Craig
BT00-247	Alder Grove Cemetery	Rural	Craig
BT00-248	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-249	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-250	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-251	Farmstead	Rural	Craig
BT00-252	House	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-253	House	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-254	House	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-255	Farmstead	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-256	Bridge	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-257	American Telephone & Telegraph Communications Center	Rural	Lyons
BT00-258	Combination Ditch	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-259	Cameron Ditch	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-260	Greenleaf Ditch	Rural	Tekamah
BT00-261	Ruve Ditch	Rural	Tekamah
BT02-001	Presbyterian Church	Northeast corner of S. Burt St. and Pleasant Ave.	Craig
BT02-002	Methodist Episcopal Church	Northwest corner of S. Burt St. and Pleasant Ave.	Craig

BT02-004	Craig High School	Southeast corner of Morford Ave. and S. Burt St.	Craig
BT02-008	House	185 N. Burt St.	Craig
BT02-010	House	East side of Main St. between Walnut Ave. & Plum Ave.	Craig
BT02-012	Craig State Bank	Southeast corner of Morford Ave. and S. Main St.	Craig
BT02-013	First National Bank	Southwest corner of Morford Ave. and S. Main St.	Craig
BT02-015	Commercial Building	West side of Main St. between Walnut Ave. and Morford Ave.	Craig
BT02-017	House	315 S. Court St.	Craig
BT02-018	House	East side of S. Court St. between E. Pratt Ave. and Parsonage Ave.	Craig
BT02-019	House	410 S. Court St.	Craig
BT02-020	House	520 S. Burt St.	Craig
BT02-021	House	312 Parsonage Ave.	Craig
BT02-022	House	Southwest corner of S. Burt St. and Pratt Ave.	Craig
BT02-023	House	311 Pleasant Ave.	Craig
BT02-024	House	112 N. Burt St.	Craig
BT02-025	House	East side of N. Nebraska St. be- tween Carlson Ave. and Plum Ave.	Craig
BT02-026	House	211 N. Burt St.	Craig
BT02-027	House	Northwest corner of N. Burt St. and Plum Ave.	Craig
BT02-028	House	East side of N. Burt Ave. between Plum Ave. and Walnut Ave.	Craig
BT02-029	House	Southeast corner of Morford Ave. and South Nebraska St.	Craig
BT02-030	House	Southwest corner of S. Nebraska St. and Pleasant Ave.	Craig
BT02-031	House	Southeast corner of S. Nebraska St. and Pleasant Ave.	Craig
BT02-032	House	West side of S. Nebraska St. be- tween Pleasant Ave. and Pratt Ave.	Craig
BT02-033	House	West side of S. Nebraska St. be- tween Pleasant Ave. and Pratt Ave.	Craig
BT02-034	House	Southwest corner of South Ne- braska St. and Pratt Ave.	Craig
BT02-035	House	Northeast corner of Pleasant Ave. and S. Main St.	Craig
BT02-036	Service Station	East side of S. Main St. between Pleasant Ave. and Morford Ave.	Craig
BT02-037	Commercial Building	East side of S. Main St. between Pleasant Ave. and Morford Ave.	Craig
BT02-038	Farmstead	East side of Main St. at North side of Craig	Craig
BT02-039	House	Northeast corner of Main St. and Plum Ave.	Craig

BT02-040	House	North side of Walnut St. west of Main St.	Craig
BT02-041	House	388 Morford Ave.	Craig
BT02-042	House	Northwest corner of Morford Ave. and N. Nebraska St.	Craig
BT02-043	House	391 Pleasant Ave.	Craig
BT02-044	House	South side of Pratt Ave. between State St. and S. Burt St.	Craig
BT03-001	United Methodist Church	Southwest corner of 8th St. and 4th Ave.	Decatur
BT03-004	Fuller, A.B., House	400 8th St.	Decatur
BT03-007	House	450 8th St.	Decatur
BT03-009	House	732 4th Ave.	Decatur
BT03-013	Broadway Bridge	Broadway Ave. over Elm Creek	Decatur
BT03-014	Bridge over the Missouri River	Highway 51 over the Missouri River east of Decatur	Decatur
BT03-015	Village Hall	913 Broadway	Decatur
BT03-016	Decatur Hillcrest Cemetery	Hillcrest Rd. on the west side of Decatur	Decatur
BT03-017	Commercial Building	713 Broadway	Decatur
BT03-018	Commercial Building	733 Broadway	Decatur
BT03-019	House	Northwest corner of 4th Ave. and 13th St.	Decatur
BT03-020	House	1212 4th Ave.	Decatur
BT03-021	House	Northeast corner of 4th Ave. and 12th St.	Decatur
BT03-022	House	652 7th St.	Decatur
BT03-023	House	643 7th St.	Decatur
BT03-024	House	506 7th St.	Decatur
BT03-025	House	540 6th St.	Decatur
BT03-026	House	Southeast corner of 2nd St. and 4th Ave.	Decatur
BT03-027	House	Southeast corner of Broadway and 6th St.	Decatur
BT03-028	Service Garage	Northeast corner of Broadway and 9th St.	Decatur
BT03-029	Post Office	West side of Broadway between 8th St. and 9th St.	Decatur
BT03-030	Service Garage	933 Broadway	Decatur
BT03-031	Decatur Public School	West side of Broadway between 11th St. and 12th St.	Decatur
BT03-032	House	1053 4th Ave.	Decatur
BT03-033	House	1103 4th Ave.	Decatur
BT03-034	House	Southwest corner of 4th Ave. and 10th St.	Decatur
BT03-035	Trinity Lutheran Church	Southwest corner of 4th Ave. and 6th St.	Decatur

BT03-036	House	Northwest corner of Highway 51 and Prospect Valley Rd.	Decatur
BT03-037	House	1431 Highway 51	Decatur
BT03-038	House	Southeast corner of Broadway and 12th St.	Decatur
BT04-001	House	c.750 Lincoln St.	Lyons
BT04-004	House	500 S. Third St.	Lyons
BT04-009	House	635 Lincoln St.	Lyons
BT04-011	Methodist Episcopal Church	Southwest corner of Pearl St. and S. 3rd St.	Lyons
BT04-020	House	640 State St.	Lyons
BT04-022	Lyons Water Treating Plant	100 Main St.	Lyons
BT04-025	City Hall	West side of N. Second St. between Main St. and Logan St.	Lyons
BT04-026	Piper Funeral Home	Northeast corner of N. Second and Main Streets	Lyons
BT04-029	Commercial Building	South side Main Street between S. Second and S. Third Streets	Lyons
BT04-030	Commercial Building	South side Main Street, between S. Second and S. Third Streets	Lyons
BT04-031	Commercial Building	233 Main St.	Lyons
BT04-032	Commercial Building	235 Main St.	Lyons
BT04-033	Commercial Building	South side Main Street, between S. Second and S. Third Streets	Lyons
BT04-034	Citizens State Bank	South side Main Street between S. Second and S. Third Streets.	Lyons
BT04-035	Commercial Building	South side Main Street, between S. Second and S. Third Streets.	Lyons
BT04-037	House	West side of S. First St. between Pearl St. and Lincoln St.	Lyons
BT04-038	House	West side of S. First St. between Lincoln St. and Crystal St.	Lyons
BT04-039	House	North side of Logan Ave. between N. Fifth St. and N. Sixth St.	Lyons
BT04-040	House	165 N. Fifth St.	Lyons
BT04-046	Lyons Cemetery	North end of Cemetery Road	Lyons
BT04-048	Commercial Building	230 Main St.	Lyons
BT04-049	Commercial Building	226 Main St.	Lyons
BT04-051	Commercial Building	160 Main St.	Lyons
BT04-052	Auto Garage	140 Main St.	Lyons
BT04-053	Auto Garage	130 Main St.	Lyons
BT04-054	Lyons Motor Company	West side of S. Second St. between Main St. and State St.	Lyons
BT04-055	House	North end of N. 6th St. at Logan Ave.	Lyons
BT04-056	House	610 Logan Ave.	Lyons
BT04-057	House	315 N. Seventh Ave.	Lyons
BT04-058	House	c.724 Everett Ave.	Lyons

BT04-059	House	530 Everett Ave.	Lyons
BT04-060	House	520 Everett Ave.	Lyons
BT04-061	House	500 Everett Ave.	Lyons
BT04-062	House	505 Everett Ave.	Lyons
BT04-063	First Presbyterian Church	North side of Everett Ave. between N. Fifth St. and N. Third St.	Lyons
BT04-064	House	335 N. Third St.	Lyons
BT04-065	House	325 N. Third St.	Lyons
BT04-066	House	320 Custer St.	Lyons
BT04-067	House	335 Custer St.	Lyons
BT04-068	House	c.420 Custer St.	Lyons
BT04-069	House	220 N. Fifth St.	Lyons
BT04-070	House	205 N. Fifth St.	Lyons
BT04-071	House	240 S. Seventh St.	Lyons
BT04-072	House	530 S. Seventh St.	Lyons
BT04-073	House	East side of S. Sixth St. between Crystal St. and Lincoln St.	Lyons
BT04-074	House	560 S. Sixth St.	Lyons
BT04-075	House	605 S. Sixth St.	Lyons
BT04-076	House	525 Main St.	Lyons
BT04-077	Brick Street	Main St. in Lyons	Lyons
BT04-078	House	205 S. Fifth St.	Lyons
BT04-079	House	415 S. Fifth St.	Lyons
BT04-080	Lyons Public School	East side of S. Fifth St. between Pearl St. and Crystal St.	Lyons
BT04-081	Education Building	North side of Lincoln St. between S. Fifth St. and S. Sixth St.	Lyons
BT04-082	Chicken Coop	Southwest corner of Diamond St. and S. Fifth St.	Lyons
BT04-083	Creamery and Storage Building	115 N. Fourth St.	Lyons
BT04-084	House	140 N. Fourth St.	Lyons
BT04-085	House	235 N. Third St.	Lyons
BT04-086	House	205 N. Third St.	Lyons
BT04-087	House	145 N. Third St.	Lyons
BT04-088	Commercial Building	West side of S. Third St. between Main St. and State St.	Lyons
BT04-089	House	c.300 Diamond St.	Lyons
BT04-090	House	220 Grant St.	Lyons
BT04-091	House	205 S. Second St.	Lyons
BT04-092	House	West side of S. Second St. between State St. and Pearl St.	Lyons
BT04-093	Service Garage	East side of N. Second St. between Main St. and Logan Ave.	Lyons
BT04-094	House	100 State St.	Lyons
BT04-095	House	West side of S. First St. between Pearl St. and Crystal St.	Lyons

BT04-096	Holmquist Grain Elevator	South side of Pearl St. between S. First St. and S. Second St.	Lyons
BT04-097	House	240 Diamond St.	Lyons
BT04-098	House	301 Diamond St.	Lyons
BT04-099	House	430 Diamond St.	Lyons
BT04-100	House	635 Crystal St.	Lyons
BT04-101	House	625 Crystal St	Lyons
BT04-102	House	600 Lincoln St.	Lyons
BT04-103	St. Joseph's Church	Northeast corner of Lincoln St. and S. Fourth St.	Lyons
BT04-104	House	435 Lincoln St.	Lyons
BT04-105	House	North side of Lincoln St. between S. Second St. and S. Third St.	Lyons
BT04-106	House	255 Lincoln St.	Lyons
BT04-107	House	310 Crystal St.	Lyons
BT04-108	House	430 Crystal St.	Lyons
BT04-109	House	440 Crystal St.	Lyons
BT04-110	House	Northeast corner of S. Sixth St. and Pearl St.	Lyons
BT04-111	House	540 Pearl St.	Lyons
BT04-112	House	530 Pearl St.	Lyons
BT04-113	Service Station	300 Main St.	Lyons
BT04-114	Commercial Building	219 Main St.	Lyons
BT04-115	Commercial Building	North side Main St. between N. Second and N. Third Streets	Lyons
BT04-116	Commercial Building	115 Main St.	Lyons
BT04-117	Commercial Building	South side of Main Street between S. First and S. Second Streets	Lyons
BT04-118	Post Office	Southwest corner of Main St. and S. Second St.	Lyons
BT04-119	House	435 Pearl St.	Lyons
BT04-120	House	South side of Pearl St. between S. Fourth St. and S. Fifth St.	Lyons
BT04-121	House	230 Pearl St.	Lyons
BT04-122	House	205 Pearl St.	Lyons
BT04-123	House	310 State St.	Lyons
BT04-124	House	435 State St.	Lyons
BT04-125	House	North side of State St. between S. Fifth St. and S. Sixth St.	Lyons
BT04-126	Bethany Evangelical Lutheran Church	Southeast corner of Main St. and S. Sixth St.	Lyons
BT04-127	Hiway Café and Service Station	Northwest corner of Highway 77 and Main St.	Lyons
BT04-128	City Park	South side of Main St. east of First Ave.	Lyons
BT05-001	Oakland School	Northwest corner of E. Third St. and N. Charde Ave.	Oakland

BT05-002	First Covenant Church	Northeast corner of Charde Ave. and Third St.	Oakland
BT05-005	House	501 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-006	House	405 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-008	Neumann House	400 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-009	House	Southeast corner of E. Fourth St. and N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-011	House	309 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-014	House	214 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-015	House	115 E. Second St.	Oakland
BT05-019	House	100 S. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-021	House	East side N. Davis Ave, between E. First St. and E. Second St.	Oakland
BT05-022	First Evangelical Swedish Lutheran Church	Northeast corner of E. Second St. and N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-024	Kerl, Marcus, House	314 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-026	House	700 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-029	City Hall and Auditorium	Northeast corner of N. Oakland Ave. and E. Fourth St.	Oakland
BT05-030	Benson Building	Northwest corner of N. Oakland Ave. and E. Fourth St.	Oakland
BT05-031	First National Bank	300 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-032	Farmers and Merchants National Bank	West side of N. Oakland Ave. between E. Second St. and E. Third St.	Oakland
BT05-033	Methodist Episcopal Church	Southeast corner of N. Oakland Ave and E. Second St.	Oakland
BT05-034	Jacobs Building	Northeast corner of N. Oakland Ave. and E. Second St.	Oakland
BT05-036	Oakland Bottling Works; August Lund Bot- tling Works	West side of N. Logan Ave. be- tween W. Third St. and W. Fourth St.	Oakland
BT05-042	First Swedish Baptist Church	Northwest corner of W. Second St. and N. Fried Ave.	Oakland
BT05-043	Landholm-Renard House	102 N. Park Ave.	Oakland
BT05-045	House	214 N. Park Ave.	Oakland
BT05-048	Commercial Building	South side of E.Third St. between N. Oakland Ave. and N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-051	House	600 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-052	Lund's Opera House	316 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-055	House	613 N. Davis St.	Oakland
BT05-056	House	612 N. Davis St.	Oakland
BT05-057	House	108 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-058	Commercial Building	200 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-059	Ford Building	204 N.Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-061	Commercial Block	208-210 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-062	Commercial Building	216 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland

BT05-063	Commercial Building	218 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-064	Commercial Building	222 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-065	Commercial Block	224-226 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-066	Commercial Building	235 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-067	Commercial Building	231 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-068	Commercial Building	229 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-069	Commercial Block	223-225 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-071	Commercial Building	219 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-072	Commercial Building	213 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-073	Commercial Building	209 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-074	Commercial	304 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-075	Commercial Building	301 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-076	Barn Building	305 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-077	Ranerva Building	c.311 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-078	Commercial Building	321 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-079	Commercial Building	325 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-080	Commercial Building	333 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-081	Henry Tunberg Building	c.330 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-082	Auto Showroom	East side of N. Oakland Ave. between E. Fourth St. and E. Fifth St.	Oakland
BT05-083	Commercial Building	East side of N. Oakland Ave. between E. Fourth St. and E. Fifth St.	Oakland
BT05-084	Oakland Cemetery	Southwest corner of S. Charde Ave. and Trulson St.	Oakland
BT05-085	House	East side of N. Osborn Ave. between W. Fifth St. and W. Sixth St.	Oakland
BT05-086	House	515 N. Osborn Ave.	Oakland
BT05-087	House	507 N. Osborn Ave.	Oakland
BT05-088	House	Northeast corner of W. Fifth St. and N. Osborn Ave.	Oakland
BT05-089	House	South end of N. Park Ave. at W. Fourth St.	Oakland
BT05-090	Barn	North end of Golf Link Dr. at Golf Course	Oakland
BT05-091	House	511 W.Third Street	Oakland
BT05-092	House	101 N. Park Ave.	Oakland
BT05-093	House	c.108 N. Park Ave.	Oakland
BT05-094	House	Southwest corner of N. Park Ave. and W. Second St.	Oakland
BT05-095	House	211 N. Park Ave.	Oakland
BT05-096	House	215 N. Park Ave.	Oakland
BT05-097	House	c.506 N. Logan Ave.	Oakland
BT05-098	House	510 N. Logan Ave.	Oakland
BT05-099	House	303 N. Fried Ave.	Oakland
BT05-100	House	110 N. Fried Ave.	Oakland
BT05-101	House	104 N. Osborn Ave.	Oakland

BT05-102	House	107 N. Osborn Ave.	Oakland
BT05-103	House	112 N. Osborn Ave.	Oakland
BT05-104	House	115 N. Osborn Ave.	Oakland
BT05-105	House	211 N. Osborn Ave.	Oakland
BT05-106	House	213 N. Osborn Ave.	Oakland
BT05-107	House	310 N. Osborn Ave.	Oakland
BT05-108	Quonset	East side of N. Logan Ave. between W. Fourth St. and W. Third St.	Oakland
BT05-109	Holmquist Lumber Inc.	Northwest corner of W. Second St. and N. Logan Ave.	Oakland
BT05-110	Service Garage	Southwest corner of N. Logan Ave. and W. First St.	Oakland
BT05-111	House	314 W. Second St.	Oakland
BT05-112	Commercial Building	North side of W. Third Street between Osborn Ave. and Fried Ave.	Oakland
BT05-113	House	211 E. Fulton St.	Oakland
BT05-114	House	207 E. Fulton St.	Oakland
BT05-115	House	205 E. Fulton St.	Oakland
BT05-116	Oak Park	South side of W. Fulton St. east of S. Park Ave.	Oakland
BT05-117	Railroad Viaduct	K Road at Railroad Tracks	Oakland
BT05-118	House	308 S. Lundstrom Dr.	Oakland
BT05-119	House	314 S. Lundstrom Dr.	Oakland
BT05-120	House	Northeast corner of K Rd. and S. Lundstrom Dr.	Oakland
BT05-121	House	105 Swan St.	Oakland
BT05-122	House	216 S. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-123	House	101 S. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-124	House	100 S. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-125	House	East side N. Oakland Ave. between E. First and E. Second Sts.	Oakland
BT05-126	House	106 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-127	House	104 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-128	House	Southeast corner of S. Thomas Ave. and E. First St.	Oakland
BT05-129	House	106 S. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-130	House	108 S. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-131	House	106 S. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-132	House	113 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-133	House	214 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-134	Oakland Water Tower	Northwest corner of E. Third St. and N. Charde Ave.	Oakland
BT05-135	House	306 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-136	House	409 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-137	House	414 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-138	House	301 E. Fifth St.	Oakland

BT05-139	House	500 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-140	House	504 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-141	House	509 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-142	House	512 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-143	House	513 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-144	House	602 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-145	House	611 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-146	House	701 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-147	House	705 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-148	Auto Showroom	East side of N. Oakland Ave. between E. Third St. and E. Fourth St.	Oakland
BT05-149	Oakland Post Office	313 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-150	Commercial Building	215 N.Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-151	Brick Street	N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-152	Commercial Building	East side of N. Oakland Ave. between E. Third St. and E. Fourth St.	Oakland
BT05-153	Commercial Building	South side of E.Third St. between N. Oakland Ave. and N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-154	House	707 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-155	House	708 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-156	House	712 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-157	House	719 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-158	House	718 N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-159	House	710 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-160	House	709 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-161	House	706 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-162	House	701 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-163	House	613 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-164	House	614 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-165	House	611 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-166	House	608 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-167	House	East side of N. Thomas Ave. be- tween E. Fifth St. and E. Sixth St.	Oakland
BT05-168	House	406 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-169	House	403 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-170	House	East side of N. Thomas Ave. between E. Third St. and E. Fourth St.	Oakland
BT05-171	House	201 N. Thomas Ave.	Oakland
BT05-172	House	215 N. Charde Ave.	Oakland
BT05-173	House	111 N. Charde Ave.	Oakland
BT05-174	House	East side of N. Charde Ave. be- tween E. Second St. and E. First St.	Oakland

BT05-175	House	101 N. Charde Ave.	Oakland
BT05-176	House	603 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-177	House	606 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-178	House	607 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-179	House	714 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-180	House	711 N. Oakland Ave.	Oakland
BT05-181	House	Northwest corner of E. Third St. and N. Davis Ave.	Oakland
BT05-182	Oakland Rest Home	North side of E. Third St. btwn N. Charde Ave. and N. Brewster Ave.	Oakland
BT05-183	House	518 E. Third St.	Oakland
BT05-184	House	North side of E. Third St. btwn Hammerstrom Ave. and N. Eng- dahl Ave.	Oakland
BT05-185	House	452 E. Second St.	Oakland
BT05-186	House	503 E. Second St.	Oakland
BT05-187	Oakland Mercy Hospital	Northeast corner of E. Second St. and N. Engdahl Ave.	Oakland
BT05-188	House	215 N. Engdahl Ave.	Oakland
BT05-189	House	206 N. Engdahl Ave.	Oakland
BT05-190	House	200 N. Engdahl Ave.	Oakland
BT05-191	House	113 N. Engdahl Ave.	Oakland
BT05-192	House	111 N. Engdahl Ave.	Oakland
BT05-193	House	109 N. Engdahl Ave.	Oakland
BT05-194	House	109 Hammerstrom Ave.	Oakland
BT05-195	House	114 Hammerstrom Ave.	Oakland
BT05-196	House	Northeast corner of E. Third St. and N. Brewster Ave.	Oakland
BT05-197	House	212 N. Brewster Ave.	Oakland
BT05-198	House	110 N. Brewster Ave.	Oakland
BT05-199	Burt County Fairgrounds	South side of W. Fulton St. east of S. Park Ave.	Oakland
BT06-002	Spielman, H.S.M., House	1103 I St.	Tekamah
BT06-005	House	1021 J St.	Tekamah
BT06-008	Wood, I, L, House	303 S. 11th St.	Tekamah
BT06-009	House	1022 K St.	Tekamah
BT06-010	House	1016 K St.	Tekamah
BT06-011	House	1004 M St.	Tekamah
BT06-013	House	321 N. 12th St.	Tekamah
BT06-015	House	1204 M St.	Tekamah
BT06-018	House	1203 J St.	Tekamah
BT06-021	Burt County State Bank	Northwest corner of S. 13th St. and K St.	Tekamah
BT06-022	Burt County Courthouse	Northeast corner of N. 13th St. and M St.	Tekamah
BT06-023	Tekamah High School	112 N. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-024	Folsom, Niles R., House	219 N. 13th St.	Tekamah

BT06-026	Houston, E.C., House	319 N. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-030	House	1423 O St.	Tekamah
BT06-031	Benjamin R. Folsom House	1522 O St.	Tekamah
BT06-035	House	104 N. 16th St.	Tekamah
BT06-036	Bryant, Edward Washburn House	104 S. 16th St.	Tekamah
BT06-040	First Methodist Church	Northwest corner of S. 14th St. and L St.	Tekamah
BT06-041	House	Southwest corner of B St. and S. 15th St.	Tekamah
BT06-043	Tekamah Public Library	204 S. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-046	Tekamah Auditorium	South side of K St. between S. 13th and S. 14th Streets	Tekamah
BT06-047	Chicago Northwestern Railroad Depot	1320 G St.	Tekamah
BT06-049	Tekamah City Bridge	U.S. Highway 75 over Tekamah Creek	Tekamah
BT06-050	Tekamah Cemetery	East side of N. 19th St. at Q St.	Tekamah
BT06-051	House	916 O St.	Tekamah
BT06-053	Commercial Building	203 S. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-054	Commercial Building	238 S. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-055	Commercial Building	242 S. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-057	Commercial Block	300-322 S. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-058	Commercial Building	332 S. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-059	Commercial Block	401-413 S. 13th St	Tekamah
BT06-060	Commercial Block	415-417 S. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-061	Commercial Block	419-421 S. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-062	Prinz Grain Elevator	East side of S. 14th St. between G St. and H St.	Tekamah
BT06-063	E.W. Bryant Lumber & Coal Yard	East side of S. 14th St. at H St.	Tekamah
BT06-064	Farmer's Co-op Grain Elevator	Southeast corner of S. 14th St. & G St.	Tekamah
BT06-065	House	1016 O St.	Tekamah
BT06-066	House	1110 O St.	Tekamah
BT06-067	House	1204 O St.	Tekamah
BT06-068	House	1221 O St.	Tekamah
BT06-069	House	1310 O St.	Tekamah
BT06-070	House	1415 O St.	Tekamah
BT06-071	House	1516 O St.	Tekamah
BT06-072	House	503 N. 17th St.	Tekamah
BT06-073	House	1314 P St.	Tekamah
BT06-074	House	1220 P St.	Tekamah
BT06-075	House	1109 P St.	Tekamah
BT06-076	House	1109 P St.	Tekamah
BT06-077	House	1216 Q St.	Tekamah
BT06-078	House	1104 H St.	Tekamah
BT06-079	House	1106 J St.	Tekamah
BT06-080	House	c.1215 J St.	Tekamah

BT06-081	House	1322 Q St.	Tekamah
BT06-082	House	515 N. 14th St.	Tekamah
BT06-083	House	Northwest corner of S St. and N. 14th St.	Tekamah
BT06-084	House	Northwest corner of P St. and N. 14th St.	Tekamah
BT06-085	House	314 N. 14th St.	Tekamah
BT06-086	House	1709 L St.	Tekamah
BT06-087	House	1716 L St.	Tekamah
BT06-088	House	1721 L St.	Tekamah
BT06-089	House	Northeast corner of N. 20th St. and M St.	Tekamah
BT06-090	House	1611 M St.	Tekamah
BT06-091	House	1511 M St.	Tekamah
BT06-092	House	c.1512 M St.	Tekamah
BT06-093	House	706 S. 15th St.	Tekamah
BT06-094	House	205 S. 14th St.	Tekamah
BT06-095	House	315 S. 14th St.	Tekamah
BT06-096	House	1415 J St.	Tekamah
BT06-097	House	922 S. 14th St.	Tekamah
BT06-098	House	1022 C St.	Tekamah
BT06-099	House	1422 G St.	Tekamah
BT06-100	House	Northeast corner of F St. and S. 15th St.	Tekamah
BT06-101	House	610 S. 15th St.	Tekamah
BT06-102	House	616 S. 15th St.	Tekamah
BT06-103	House	1421 H St.	Tekamah
BT06-104	House	North side of G St. between S. 13th St. and S. 12th St.	Tekamah
BT06-105	House	621 S. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-106	House	1015 I St.	Tekamah
BT06-107	House	1204 I St.	Tekamah
BT06-108	Service Garage	Northwest corner of E St. and S. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-109	House	1404 N St.	Tekamah
BT06-110	House	1422 N St.	Tekamah
BT06-111	House	West side of N. 15th St. between N St. and O St.	Tekamah
BT06-112	House	215 N. 15th St.	Tekamah
BT06-113	Church	1418 P St.	Tekamah
BT06-114	House	322 N. 15th St.	Tekamah
BT06-115	House	1222 N St.	Tekamah
BT06-116	House	1216 N St.	Tekamah
BT06-117	House	1122 N St.	Tekamah
BT06-118	House	Northwest corner of M St. and N. 8th St.	Tekamah

BT06-119	House	1010 M St.	Tekamah
BT06-120	House	1103 M St.	Tekamah
BT06-121	House	1122 M St.	Tekamah
BT06-122	House	1422 L St.	Tekamah
BT06-123	Emmanuel Lutheran Church	Southwest corner of L St. and S. 12th St.	Tekamah
BT06-124	House	1015 L St.	Tekamah
BT06-125	House	South side of L St. between S. 11th and S. 10th St.	Tekamah
BT06-126	House	912 L St.	Tekamah
BT06-127	House	909 L St.	Tekamah
BT06-128	House	318 S. 8th St.	Tekamah
BT06-129	House	909 K St.	Tekamah
BT06-130	House	915 K St.	Tekamah
BT06-131	House	916 K St.	Tekamah
BT06-132	House	1004 K St.	Tekamah
BT06-133	House	901 K St.	Tekamah
BT06-134	Post Office	Southeast corner of K St. and S. 14th St.	Tekamah
BT06-135	House	512 S. 12th St.	Tekamah
BT06-136	House	501 S. 12th St.	Tekamah
BT06-137	House	West side of S. 12th St. between J and K Streets	Tekamah
BT06-138	House	115 N. 12th St.	Tekamah
BT06-139	House	222 N. 12th St.	Tekamah
BT06-140	House	317 N. 12th St.	Tekamah
BT06-141	House	422 N. 12th St.	Tekamah
BT06-142	Apartment Building	Northeast corner of N. 11th St. and N St.	Tekamah
BT06-143	House	612 N. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-144	House	600 N. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-145	House	517 N. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-146	Schoolhouse	319 N. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-147	Tekamah Lodge #31	Northeast corner of N. 13th St. and O St.	Tekamah
BT06-148	House	222 N. 13th Ave.	Tekamah
BT06-149	Commercial Building	Northwest corner of S. 13th St. and L St.	Tekamah
BT06-150	Auto Dealership	Southeast corner of S. 13th St. and M St.	Tekamah
BT06-151	Commercial Building	129 S. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-152	Commercial Building	East side of S. 13th St. between L and K St.	Tekamah
BT06-153	Commercial Building	c.232 S. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-154	Brick Streets	West of 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-155	Commercial Building	West side of S. 13th St. between K St. and J St.	Tekamah

BT06-156	Service Station	East side of S. 13th St. between K and J Streets	Tekamah
BT06-157	Commercial Building	East side of S. 13th St. between K St. and J St.	Tekamah
BT06-158	Commercial Block	412-414 S. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-159	Commercial Building	West side of S. 13th St. between I St. and J St.	Tekamah
BT06-160	First National Bank Northeast	Northwest corner of S. 13th St. and I St.	Tekamah
BT06-161	Commercial Building	435 S. 13th St.	Tekamah
BT06-162	Commercial Building	Northeast corner of S. 13th St. and I St.	Tekamah
BT06-163	Commercial Building	North side of I St. between S. 13th St. and S. 14th St.	Tekamah
BT06-164	Industrial Complex	Northwest corner of S. 13th St. and F St.	Tekamah
BT06-165	Auto Showroom	Southwest corner of S. 13th St. and F St.	Tekamah
BT06-166	Commercial Building	1016 S. 13th St.	Tekamah

APPENDIX B.

PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED

POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

NeHRSI #	Name	Historic Context	NR Area of Significance
BT00-005	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-014	Burt County Center Hall	Government	Architecture, Social History
BT00-020	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-036	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-038	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-075	Alder Grove School Dist #21	Education	Architecture
BT00-090	Barns	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-099	Bridge	Transportation	Engineering
BT00-103	Tom Tobin Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-106	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-108	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-110	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-112	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-128	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT00-130	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-131	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-134	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-139	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-141	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-142	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT00-143	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-151	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT00-155	Church	Religion	Architecture*, Ethnic Heritage
BT00-158	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-172	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-173	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-188	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-195	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT00-203	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-208	Corn Crib	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-215	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-216	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-220	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-237	Farmhouse	Agriculture	Architecture
BT00-255	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture

BT00-257	American Telephone & Telegraph Communications Center	Communications	Architecture, Communications
BT02-017	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT02-018	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT02-020	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT02-023	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT02-026	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT02-029	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT03-004	Fuller, A.B., House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT03-007	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT03-014	Bridge over the Missouri River	Transportation	Engineering
BT03-015	Village Hall	Government	Architecture, Politics and Government
BT03-031	Decatur Public School	Education	Architecture, Politics and Government
BT04-022	Lyons Water Treating Plant	Extractive Industry	Architecture, Community Planning and Development, Politics and Government
BT04-035	Commercial Building	Commerce	Architecture, Commerce
BT04-038	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT04-039	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT04-053	Auto Garage	Transportation	Architecture
BT04-058	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT04-063	First Presbyterian Church	Religion	Architecture*
BT04-083	Creamery and Storage Building	Processing Industry	Architecture, Commerce
BT04-085	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT04-103	St. Joseph's Church	Religion	Architecture*
BT05-001	Oakland School	Education	Architecture, Education
BT05-008	Neumann House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT05-009	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT05-011	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT05-015	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT05-022	First Evangelical Swedish Lutheran Church	Religion	Architecture*, Ethnic Heritage
BT05-024	Kerl, Marcus, House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT05-026	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT05-029	City Hall and Auditorium	Diversion	Architecture, Entertainment
BT05-030	Benson Building	Commerce	Architecture, Commerce
BT05-031	First National Bank	Services	Architecture, Commerce
BT05-032	Farmers and Merchants National Bank	Services	Architecture, Commerce
BT05-034	Jacobs Building	Commerce	Architecture, Commerce
BT05-036	Oakland Bottling Works; August Lund Bottling Works	Processing Industry	Architecture, Industry
BT05-042	First Swedish Baptist Church	Religion	Architecture*, Ethnic Heritage
BT05-043	Landholm-Renard House	Settlement Systems	Architecture, Significant Person

BT05-051	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT05-055	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT05-058	Auto Showroom	Transportation	Architecture, Commerce
BT05-059	Ford Building	Transportation	Architecture, Commerce
BT05-077	Ranerva Building	Commerce	Architecture, Commerce
BT05-094	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT05-098	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT05-109	Holmquist Lumber Inc.	Processing Industry	Architecture
BT05-123	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT05-125	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT05-126	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT05-127	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT05-134	Oakland Water Tower	Services	Architecture, Community Planning and Development
BT05-137	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT05-145	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT05-166	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT05-168	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT05-172	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT06-005	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT06-009	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT06-011	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT06-023	Tekamah High School	Education	Architecture, Education
BT06-035	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT06-040	First Methodist Church	Religion	Architecture*
BT06-046	Tekamah Auditorium	Diversion	Architecture, Entertainment, Politics and Government
BT06-072	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT06-082	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT06-116	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT06-137	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BT06-147	Tekamah Lodge #31	Association	Architecture, Social History
BT06-160	First National Bank Northeast	Services	Architecture**

* Applying *Criterion Consideration A* for religious properties

** Reevaluate for eligibility under *Criterion C: Architecture* once reaches 50 years of age

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GLOSSARY

Art Moderne Style (circa 1930-1950). An architectural style featuring industrial technology and streamlined simplicity. Features include smooth, rounded corners, horizontal massing, details in concrete, glass block, aluminum, and stainless steel.

Association. Link of a historic property with a historic event, activity, or person. Also, the quality of integrity through which a historic property is linked to a particular past time and place.

Balloon frame. A type of support for wood-frame buildings that utilizes vertical studs that extend the full height of the wall and floor joists fastened to the studs with nails. Balloon-frame buildings in Nebraska became popular with the expansion of the railroad when milled lumber could be shipped to the plains for relatively low cost.

Bay window. A decorative window that projects out from the flat surface of an exterior wall, often polygonal in design. Bay windows are often seen on Queen Anne style buildings.

Boom-Town (circa 1850-1880). See false-front.

Brackets. Support members used under overhanging eaves of a roof, usually decorative in nature.

Building. A building is erected to house activities performed by people.

Bungalow/Craftsman Style (circa 1890-1940). An architectural style characterized by overhanging eaves, modest size, open porches with large piers and low-pitched roofs.

Circa, Ca., or c. At, in, or of approximately, used especially with dates.

Clapboard. Relatively long, thin boards that have a thick lower edge and a feathered, or tapered upper edge. The shape of the boards permits them to be overlapped horizontally. Clapboard is most commonly used as cladding material on vernacular form houses and their secondary buildings.

Colonial Revival (circa 1900-1940). An architectural style that relies heavily on a simple, classically derived entrance to indicate the style's architectural heritage. Colonial Revival houses often feature symmetrical forms and elevations, side gable roofs with dormers, columns, and shutters.

Column. A circular or square vertical support member.



Example of Commercial Vernacular Style

Commercial Vernacular Style (circa 1860-1930). A form of building used to describe simply designed commercial buildings of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, which usually display large retail windows and recessed entrances on the first floor.

Contemporary (circa 1950-1980). A style that relies on minimal architectural detail and harmony with nature, through the integration of the building into the landscape. Contemporary architecture often features large expanses of glass, geometrical and angular shapes, and flat roofs. In some cases, Contemporary houses are modified Ranch and Split-level forms.

Contributing (National Register definition). A building, site, structure, or object that adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities for which a property is significant. The resource was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity, or is capable of yielding important information about the period.

Contributing (NeHRSI definition). A building, site, structure, object, or collection of buildings such as a farmstead that meets the NeHRSI criteria of integrity, historic association, historic architectural qualities, and was present during the period of significance. A property that contributes to the NeHRSI is generally evaluated with less strictness than for an individual listing on the National Register, yet more strictness than a building which may “contribute” to a proposed National Register district.

Cross-Gable (circa 1860-1910). A vernacular building form typically two stories and square in plan with two identical roofs whose ridges intersect to produce a cruciform.



Design. Quality of integrity applying to the elements that create the physical form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Example of Cross Gable building form



Example of Dormer

Dormer. A vertical window projecting from the roof. Variations of dormer types can be based on the dormer's roof form, for example shed dormer, gable dormers, and hipped dormers.

Dutch Colonial Revival Style (circa 1900-1940). A residential architectural style based on the more formal Georgian Revival style. This style is identified by its gambrel roof and symmetrical facade.

Eclectic Style (circa 1890-1910). An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It commonly resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled into another.

Elevation. Any single side of a building or structure.

Eligible. Properties that meet the National Park Service Criteria for nomination and listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Evaluation. Process by which the significance and integrity of a historic property are judged and eligibility for National Register of Historic Places (National Register) listing is determined.

Extant. Still standing or existing (as in a building, structure, site, and/or object).

False-front (circa 1850-1880). A vernacular building form, which is typically a one-and-one-half story front gable frame building with a square facade that extends vertically in front of the front-facing gable. This gives an entering visitor the sense of approaching a larger building. This form is often used in the construction of a first-generation commercial building, thus is also known as “boom-town.”

Feeling. Quality of integrity through which a historic property evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of past time and place.

Fenestration. The arrangement of windows and other exterior openings on a building.

Foursquare Style (circa 1900-1930). Popularized by mail-order catalogues and speculative builders in the early twentieth century, this style is typified by its box-like massing, two-stories, hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves, central dormers, and one-story porch spanning the front facade.



Example of Front Gable building form

Front Gable (circa 1860-1910). The vernacular form of a building, generally a house, in which the triangular end of the roof faces the street.

Gable. The vertical triangular end of a building from cornice or eaves to ridge.



Example of Gabled Ell building form

Gabled Ell (circa 1860-1910). The vernacular form of a building, generally a house, in which two gabled wings are perpendicular to one another in order to form an “L”-shaped plan.

Gable end. The triangular end of an exterior wall.

Gable roof. A roof type formed by the meeting of two sloping roof surfaces.

Gambrel roof. A roof type with two slopes on each side.

High Victorian Gothic (circa 1865-1900). This architectural style drew upon varied European medieval sources and employed pointed arches and polychromatic details. The heavier detailing and more complex massing made this style popular for public and institutional buildings.

Hipped roof. A roof type formed by the meeting of four sloping roof surfaces.

Historic context. The concept used to group related historic properties based upon a theme, a chronological period, and/or a geographic area.

Integrity. Authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period.

Italianate Style (circa 1870-1890). A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped, two-story buildings have low-pitched, hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

Keystone. A wedge-shaped piece at the crown of an arch that locks the other pieces in place. It is seen most often over arched doors and window openings and is sometimes of a different material than the opening itself.

Late Gothic Revival Style (circa 1880-1920). A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window openings remain a key feature; however, designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

Location. Quality of integrity retained by a historic property existing in the same place as it did during the period of significance.

Materials. Quality of integrity applying to the physical elements that were combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Mediterranean Revival (circa 1900-1940). These buildings are characterized by flat wall surfaces, often plastered, broken by a series of arches with terra cotta, plaster, or tile ornamentation. Details such as red tile roofs and heavy brackets are also commonly seen.

Minimal Traditional (circa 1935-1950). Loosely based on the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival style, Minimal Traditional homes are small, unadorned cottage-sized structures characterized by a side gable form with shallow eaves and a front-gable entry vestibule.

Multiple Property Nomination. The National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property documentation form nominates groups of related significant properties. The themes, trends, and patterns of history shared by the properties are organized into historic contexts. Property types that represent those historic contexts are defined within the nomination.

National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The official federal list of districts, buildings, sites, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that are important in the prehistory or history of their community, state, or nation. The program is administered through the National Park Service by way of State Historic Preservation Offices.

National Register of Historic Places Criteria. Established criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register. See Chapter 2, Survey Methods and Results.

Neo-Classical Style (circa 1900-1920). An architectural style characterized by a symmetrical facade and usually includes a pediment portico with classical columns.

Noncontributing (National Register definition). A building, site, structure, or object that does not add to the historic architectural qualities or historic associations for which a property is significant. The resource was not present during the period of significance; does not relate to the documented significance of the property; or due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity nor is capable of yielding important information about the period.

Noncontributing (NeHRSI definition). A building, site, structure, object, or collection of buildings such as a farmstead that does not meet the NeHRSI criteria of integrity, historic association, historic architectural qualities, or was not present during the period of significance. Noncontributing properties are not generally entered into, nor kept in, the NeHRSI inventory; however, exceptions do exist.

Object. An artistic, simple, and/or small-scale construction not identified as a building or structure; i.e. historic signs, markers, and monuments.

One-story Cube (circa 1870-1930). The vernacular form of a house, which is one-story and box-like in massing. Features generally include a low-hipped roof, a full front porch recessed under the roof, little ornamentation, and simple cladding, such as clapboard, brick, or stucco. Also known as a Prairie Cube.



Example of One Story Cube building form

Period of Significance. Span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the National Register criteria.

Pony truss bridge (circa 1880-1920). A low iron or steel truss, approximately 5 to 7 feet in height, located alongside and above the roadway surface. Pony truss bridges often range in span lengths of 20 to 100 feet.

Portico. A covered walk or porch supported by columns or pillars.

Potentially eligible. Properties that may be eligible for listing on the National Register pending further research and investigation.

Property. A building, site, structure, and/or object situated within a delineated boundary.

Property type. A classification for a building, structure, site, or object based on its historic use or function.

Queen Anne Style (circa 1880-1900). A style that enjoyed widespread popularity, particularly in the eastern portion of Nebraska. These houses are typically two stories tall, have asymmetrical facades, and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

Ranch (circa 1945-1970). An architectural form that was the dominant postwar house type throughout the country. These houses have a one-story elongated main mass, asymmetrical facade, and low-pitched roof with wide eaves. Additional characteristic features include a large picture window on the facade, elevated windows, integrated planters, wrought-iron porch supports, wide chimneys, roof cutouts, and an attached garage or carport.



Example of Ranch building form



Example of Side Gable building form

Setting. Quality of integrity applying to the physical environment of a historic property.

Shed roof. A roof consisting of one inclined plane.

Side Gable (circa 1860-1940). The vernacular form of a building, generally a house, in which the gable end of the roof is perpendicular to the street.

Significance. Importance of a historic property as defined by the National Register criteria in one or more areas of significance.

Site. The location of a prehistoric or historic event.

Spanish Colonial Revival Style (circa 1900-1920). These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red clay tiled hipped roofs, and arched porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

Structure. Practical constructions not used to shelter human activities.

Split-level (circa 1955-1975). A house form that is characterized by a one-story main mass resting on a raised foundation and connected to a two-story mass partially below grade, thus resulting in three floor levels of divided living space. Influenced by the Ranch, Split-level houses often feature horizontal lines, low-pitched roofs, overhanging eaves, and attached garages.

Stucco. A material usually made of Portland cement, sand, and a small percentage of lime and applied in a plastic state to form a hard covering for exterior walls.

Tudor Revival Style (circa 1920-1940). A style that reflects a blend of a variety of elements from late English medieval styles. It is identified by steep gables, half-timbering, and mixes of stone, stucco, and wood.

Turret. A little tower that is an ornamental structure and projects at an angle from a larger structure. **Two-story Cube** (circa 1860-1890). The vernacular form, generally for a house, which is a two-story building, box-like in massing, with a hipped roof, near absence of surface ornament, and simple exterior cladding such as brick, clapboard, or stucco.

Vernacular. A functional, simplistic building or structure without stylistic details. Vernacular form buildings were usually designed by the builder, not by an architect.

Workmanship. Quality of integrity applying to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, people, or artisan.

Images shown in glossary adapted from Barbara Wyatt, ed., Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, vol. 2, Architecture (Madison, Wis.:State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986).

